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BENEFACTORS OF THE
McGill University, Montreal.

THE HONORABLE JAMES McGILL, by his last Will and Testament under date 8th January, 1811, bequeathed the Estate of Burnside, situated near the City of Montreal, and containing forty-seven Acres of Land, with the Manor House and Buildings thereon erected, and also the sum of ten thousand pounds in money, unto "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," constituted by Act of Parliament in the Forty-First year of the reign of his Majesty, King George the Third, to erect and establish an University or College, for the purpose of Education, and the advancement of learning in the Province of Lower Canada, with a competent number of Professors and Teachers to render such Establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended, requiring that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the said University, should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of "McGill College."

The value of the above mentioned property was estimated at the date of the bequest at.....£30,000

At a meeting called by a number of the influential citizens of Montreal, and held at the Merchants' Exchange 6th December, 1856, for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial condition of the University of McGill College,—The following Resolution was adopted:

"That an effort ought to be made for increasing the Endowment of McGill College in such a manner as to extend its usefulness, and to place it for the future upon an independent and permanent footing."

Whereupon, in pursuance of the above Resolution, the following Donations were enrolled for Special or General objects connected with the University,—the Royal Institution granting Scholarships in perpetuity according to the value of the Donations.

The Honorable John Molson, Thomas Molson, Esq., William Molson, Esq., for the formation and maintenance of the Chair of English Language and Literature.	.....$5.000
John Gordon MacKenzie, Esq	£500.
Ira Gould, Esq.....	500.
John Frothingham, Esq.....	500.
John Torrance, Esq.....	500.
James B. Greenshields, Esq.....	300.
William Busby Lambe, Esq.....	300.
Sir George Simpson, Knight.....	250.
Henry Thomas, Esq.....	250.
John Redpath, Esq.....	250.
James McDougall, Esq.....	250.
James Mitchell, Esq.....	250.
James Torrance, Esq.....	250.
Honorable James Ferrier.....	250.
John Smith, Esq.....	250.
Harrison Stephens, Esq.....	250.
Henry Chapman, Esq..... Mr. Chapman also founded a Gold Medal to be given annually for the greatest general proficiency in the graduating class in Arts.	150.
John James Day, Esq.....	150
Honorable Peter McGill.....	150.
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq.....	150.
Peter Redpath, Esq.....	150.
Thomas M. Taylor, Esq.....	150.
Joseph MacKay, Esq.....	150.
Augustus N. Heward, Esq.....	150.
Donald Lorn McDougall, Esq.....	150.
Honorable John Rose.....	150.
Charles Alexander, Esq.....	150.
Moses E. David, Esq.....	150.
William Carter, Esq.....	150.
Thomas Paton, Esq.....	150.
William Workman, Esq.....	150.
Honorable Alexander T. Galt.....	150.
Luther H. Holton, Esq.....	150.
Henry Lyman, Esq.....	150.
David Torrance, Esq.....	150.
Edwin Atwater, Esq.....	150
Theodore Hart, Esq.....	150.
William Forsyth Grant, Esq.....	150.
Robert Campbell, Esq.....	150.
Alfred Savage, Esq.....	150.
James Ferrier, Esq., Jr.....	150.
William Stephens, Esq	150.
N. S. Whitney, Esq.....	150.
William Dow, Esq.....	150.
William Watson, Esq.....	150.
Edward Major, Esq.....	150.
Honorable Charles Dewey Day.....	50.
John R. Esdaile, Esq.....	50.
Mrs. G. Frothingham, for the "Carpenter Collection," of shells, ...	$225.
C. Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P., in aid of the chair of Practical Chemistry, ...	$1200

In 1860 the sum of £200 presented to the College, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, was Applied to the foundation of a Gold Medal, to be called the "Prince of Wales Gold Medal."

In 1861, the "William Molson Hall," being the west wing of the McGill College Buildings, with the Museum Rooms, and Chemical Laboratory and Class Rooms, was erected through the munificent Donation of the founder whose name it bears.

In 1864, the "Anne Molson Gold Medal" was founded by Mrs. John Molson, of Belmont Hall, Montreal, for an honour course in Mathematics and Physical Sciences.

In the same year the "Shakspere Gold Medal," for an honour course, to comprise and include the works of Shakspere and the Literature of England from his time to the time of Addison, both inclusive, and such other accessory subjects as the Corporation may from time to time appoint,—Was founded by Citizens of Montreal, on occasion of the three hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Shakspere.

In the same year, the "Logan Gold Medal," for an honour course in Geology and Natural Science, was founded by Sir William Edmund Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.

In 1865, the "Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal" was founded by John Torrance, Esq., of St. Antoine Hall, Montreal, in memory of the late Mrs. John Torrance, for the best student in the graduating class in Law, and more especially for the highest proficiency in Roman Law.

In the same year, the "Holmes Gold Medal" was founded by the Medical Faculty as a memorial of the late Andrew Holmes, Esquire, M.D., LL.D., late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to be given to the best student in the graduating class in Medicine, who shall undergo a special examination in all the branches, whether Primary or Final.

CALENDAR

OF THE

McGill College and University,

MONTREAL.

Founded by Bequest of the Hon. James McGill, in 1811; Erected into a University by Royal Charter in 1812; and Re-organised by an Amended Charter in 1852.

SESSION OF 1865-6.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY J. C. BECKET, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

1865.

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1863/66

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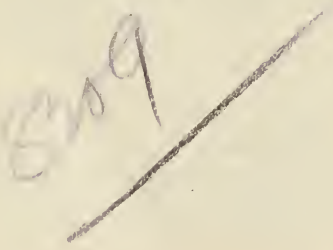

ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1865-6.

SEPTEMBER 1865.

1	Fri.	Session of Normal School and High School commences.
2	Sat.	
3	Sun	
4	Mon.	
5	Tue.	
6	Wed.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts, Matriculation and Supplemental Exam's in Classics.
7	Thu.	Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations in Mathematics and English.
8	Fri.	Competitive Examinations for Governor General's Scholarships.
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	Lectures in Arts commence—meeting of Faculty of Arts.
12	Tue.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tue.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thu.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
26	Tue.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thu.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	

OCTOBER 1865

1	Sun	
2	Mon.	
3	Tue.	Lectures in Agriculture commence.
4	Wed.	
5	Thu.	
6	Fri.	*Founder's Birth-day.*—No lectures in Arts.
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
10	Tue.	*The Wm. Molson Hall* opened, 1862.
11	Wed.	
12	Thu.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tue.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thu.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
24	Tue.	
25	Wed.	Regular meeting of Corporation.
26	Thu.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tue.	

NOVEMBER 1865.

1	Wed.	
2	Thu.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	Session of Medical and Law Faculties commences. Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thu.	Matriculation Examinations in Medicine commence.
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tue.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thu.	Winter term of High School commences.
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
21	Tue.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thu.	
24	Fri.	Annual University Lecture.
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tue.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thu.	

DECEMBER 1865.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
5	Tue.	Lectures in Arts terminate for the Christmas Examination.
6	Wed.	
7	Thu.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun	
11	Mon.	Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
12	Tue.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	Examination in Greek.
15	Fri.	Examinations in Latin and History.
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Examinations in Natural Science and Chemistry.
19	Tue.	
20	Wed.	Examination in English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
21	Thu.	Examin's in French, German & Hebrew.
22	Fri.	Christmas vacation begins.
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	Christmas day.
26	Tue.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thu.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	

JANUARY 1866

1	Mon.	
2	Tue.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thu.	
5	Fri.	Christmas Vacation ends.
6	Sat.	
7	**Sun**	
8	Mon.	
9	Tue.	Lectures in Arts, Medicine and Law recommence. School examinations of the University commence.
10	Wed.	
11	Thu.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	**Sun.**	
15	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
16	Tue.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thu.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	**Sun.**	
22	Mon.	
23	Tue.	
24	Wed.	Regular meeting of Corporation.
25	Thu.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	**Sun.**	
29	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
30	Tue.	
31	Wed.	

FEBRUARY 1866

1	Thu.	Spring term of High School commences.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	**Sun.**	
5	Mon.	
6	Tue.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thu.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	**Sun.**	
12	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
13	Tue.	
14	Wed.	No Lectures.
15	Thu.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	**Sun.**	
19	Mon.	
20	Tue.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thu.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	**Sun**	
26	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
27	Tue.	
28	Wed.	Supplemental Examinations.

MARCH 1866.

1	Thu.	College Examination in Mathematics. (Second year.)
2	Fri.	Sessional Examination in Botany. (Second year.)
3	Sat.	
4	**Sun.**	
5	Mon.	Sessional Examination in French and German. (Second year.)
6	Tue.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thu.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	**Sun.**	
12	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
13	Tue.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thu.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	**Sun.**	
19	Mon.	
20	Tue	
21	Wed.	
22	Thu.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	**Sun.**	
26	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts.
27	Tue.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thu.	Lectures in Arts terminate.
30	Fri.	Good Friday. Easter vacation commences
31	Sat.	

APRIL 1866

1	**Sun.**	Easter-day
2	Mon.	Theses for the Degree of M.D.C.M. to be sent in to the Dean of the Faculty.
3	Tue.	Theses for the Degree of B.C.L. to be sent in to the Dean of the Faculty.
4	Wed.	B. A. Honour Examinations.
5	Thu.	Theses for the Degree of M.A. to be sent in to the Dean of the Faculty.
6	Fri.	Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
7	Sat.	
8	**Sun.**	
9	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Ordinary Examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
10	Tue.	Sessional Examin's in Law commence.
11	Wed.	B. A. Honour Examinations.
12	Thu.	
13	Fri.	Ordinary Examinations in Greek.
14	Sat.	
15	**Sun.**	
16	Mon.	Ordinary Examin's in Latin and History. Summer term of High School commences.
17	Tue.	
18	Wed.	Ordinary Examin's in English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
19	Thu.	B. A. Honour Examinations.
20	Fri.	Examin's in French, German and Hebrew.
21	Sat.	Exam. for Degree in Medicine commences.
22	**Sun**	
23	Mon.	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Examin's in English Literature. (Second year.)
24	Tue.	B. A. and other Honour Examinations.
25	Wed.	Regular meeting of Corporation.
26	Thu.	Ordinary Examinations in Natural Science and Chemistry.
27	Fri.	B. A. Honour Examinations.
28	Sat.	B. A. and other Honour Examinations.
29	**Sun.**	
30	Mon.	

MAY 1866

1	Tue.	
2	Wed.	Annual meeting of Convocation. Faculty of Arts.
3	Thu.	Adjourned meeting. Faculties of Medicine and Law.
4	Fri.	Summer vacation of College commences.
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tue.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thu.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tue.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thu.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	Whit-Sunday.
21	Mon.	
22	Tue.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thu.	Queen's Birth-day.
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tue.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thu.	

JUNE 1866

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tue.	Examin's in Normal School commence.
6	Wed.	
7	Thu.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tue.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thu.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tue.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thur.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tue.	
27	Wed.	Regular meeting of Corporation.
28	Thu.	
29	Fri.	Summer term of High School ends. Normal School closes for Summer vacation.
30	Sat.	

JULY 1866

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tue.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thu.	
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tue.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thu.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tue.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thur.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tue.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thu.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tue.	

AUGUST 1866

1	Wed.	
2	Thu.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tue.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thu.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tue.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thu.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tue.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thu.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tue.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thu.	
31	Fri.	

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

VISITOR:

His Excellency The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, Governor General of British North America, &c.

CORPORATION.

Governors:—

The Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL. D., *President, and Chancellor of the University.*
The Hon. James Ferrier, M.L.C.
Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq.
Benjamin Holmes, Esq.
Andrew Robertson, M.A.
Christopher Dunkin, M.A., M.P.P.
William Molson, Esq.
Alexander Morris, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.P.
The Hon. John Rose, M.P.P.
Peter Redpath, Esq.

Principal:—

John William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Vice-Chancellor.*

Fellows:—

Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D, Vice-Principal, and Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
Henry Aspinwall Howe, M.A., Rector of the High School.
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, B.C.L., Dean of the Faculty of Law.
Brown Chamberlin, M.A., B.C.L.
W. B. Lambe, B.C.L.
Sir William E. Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.
George W. Campbell, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
John H. Graham, M.A., Principal of St. Francis College, Richmond.
Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal of Morrin College Quebec.
Alexander Johnson, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, McGill University.
Rev. George Cornish, M.A., Professor of Classical Literature, McGill University.
W. Fraser, M.D., Professsor of Institutes of Medicine, McGill University.
P. R. Lafrenaye, B.C.L., Professor of Jurisprudence, McGill University.
Rev. Edwin Hatch, B.A., Professor of Moral Philosophy, Morrin College.
Rev. Adam Lillie, D.D., Professor of Theology the in Congregational College of British North America.
T. K. Ramsay, M.A., Professor of Civil Law, Morrin College.
Robert A. Leach, M.A., B.C.L.
William Sutherland, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Medical Faculty, McGill University.
Robert T. Godfrey, M.D.
Frederick W. Torrance, B.C.L., Professor of Civil Law, McGill University.

SECRETARY, REGISTRAR, AND BURSAR:

William Craig Baynes, B.A. Office, Burnside Hall. Office Hours, 10 to 2. Residence, Centre Building, M'Gill College.

General Announcement.

The Thirty-third Session of this University, being the Thirteenth under the amended charter, will commence in the Autumn of 1865.

By virtue of the Royal Charter granted in 1821 and amended in 1852, the Governors, Principal, and Fellows of McGill College, constitute the Corporation of the University, and under the statutes framed by the Board of Governors, with approval of the Visitor, have the power of granting degrees in all the Arts and Faculties, in McGill College and in Colleges affiliated thereto.

The Statutes and Regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its religious character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and, while all possible attention will be given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views will be sanctioned.

I. McGILL COLLEGE.

The Faculty of Arts.—The complete course of study in Arts extends over four Sessions, of eight months each; and includes Classics and Mathematics, with English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and Modern Languages: all of which subjects are imperative in the three first years of the Course; but in the fourth year options are allowed in favour of the Honour Courses in Classics, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and English Literature. Certain exemptions are also allowed to professional

students. There are also Special and Partial Courses, and facilities are afforded for the practice of Meteorological observations, and for the study of Hebrew and Oriental Literature. The degrees given are B. A. and M. A.

The Faculty of Medicine.—The complete course of study in Medicine extends over four Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degrees of M. D., C. M.

The Faculty of Law.—The complete course in Law extends over three Sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L.

[Details of the above courses of study, with the fees and the dates of commencement of the classes, will be found in subsequent pages.]

II. AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Students of these Colleges are matriculated in the University, and may pursue their course of study wholly in the affiliated college, or in part therein and in part in the Faculty of Arts of the McGill College, and may come up for the University Examinations for the degrees in Arts on the same terms with the Students of McGill College.

Morrin College, *Quebec, L.C.*,—is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts. The ordinary Course of this College includes Classics, Mathematics, English Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic. There are Honour Courses in Classics and in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The Faculty of Law of Morrin College has been recognised by the University.

[Detailed information may be obtained from the Rev. John Cook, D.D., Principal.]

St. Francis College, *Richmond, L.C.*,—is affiliated in so far as regards degrees in Arts.

[Detailed information may be obtained from J. H. Graham, M.A., Principal.]

III. AFFILIATED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

Affiliated Theological Colleges have the right of obtaining for their Students the advantage in whole or in part of the course of study in Arts, with such facilities in regard to exemptions as may be agreed on.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *Montreal*, is at present the only affiliated Theological College.

IV. AFFILIATED SCHOOLS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL of McGILL COLLEGE affords the Classical and Mathematical training necessary for entering the College course, with a good English education fitting for business pursuits.

THE McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL provides the training requisite for Teachers of Elementary and Model Schools and Academies. Teachers trained in this School are entitled to Provincial diplomas.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS OF THE McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL are Elementary Schools, divided into a Boys' Department, Girls' Department, and Primary School. Teachers in training in the Normal School are employed in these Schools, under the supervision of the Head Master and Mistress.

[Detailed information respecting these Schools will be found in subsequent pages.]

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION

In the McGill College and University and in the High School of McGill College,

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF STATUTORY PRECEDENCE.

	Residence.
JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.—Principal, and Professor of Natural History.	East Wing, M'Gill College.
REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L., LL.D.—Vice-Principal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, and Molson Professor of English Literature.	7, University Avenue.
HENRY ASPINWALL HOWE, M.A.—Rector of the High School, and Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Lise Caroll, Head of St. Andre Street.
HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, B.C.L.—Dean of the Faculty of Law and Professor of Commercial Law.	505, St. Catherine Street.
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Professor of Surgery.	Sherbrooke St.
ARCHIBALD HALL, M.D.—Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	186 Bleury Street.
WILLIAM FRASER, M.D.—Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.	Cor. of Genevieve & Dorchester St.
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND, M.D.—Professor of Chemistry.	219, Dorchester Street.
WILLIAM E. SCOTT, M.D.—Professor of Anatomy.	—9, Bonaventure St
WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.D.—Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	175 Craig Street.
ROBERT P. HOWARD, M.D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.	Beaver Hall Hill.
REV. A. DESOLA, LL.D.—Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature.	1, Pres de Ville Place.
HON. WILLIAM BADGLEY, D.C.L.—Professor of Public and Criminal Law.	McGill College Avenue.
FREDERICK W. TORRANCE, M.A., B.C.L.—Professor of Civil Law.	13, Bellevue Terrace.
P. R. LAFRENAYE, B.C.L.—Professor of Jurisprudence	Upper St. Urbain Street.
R. G. LAFLAMME, B.C.L.—Professor of Customary Law and Law of Real Estate.	1, Cornwall Terrace.
CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D.—Professor of Meteorology.	20, Beaver Hall Place.
CHARLES F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.— Professor of German Language and Literature.	335 Dorchester Street.
D. C. M'CALLUM, M.D.—Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.	152, Craig Street
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.—Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	4, Place St. Sophie M'Gill College Avenue.
REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.—Professor of Classical Literature.	East Wing M'Gill College.

Pierre J. Darey, M A.—Professor of French Language and Literature.	49, Belmont St.
Robert Craik, M.D.—Professor of Clinical Surgery.	Corner Craig St. & Place D'Armes Hill.
T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.—Professor of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy.	58 St. Gabriel St.
Edward Carter, B.C.L.—Associate Professor of Criminal Law.	5, Cadieux Street
T. A. Gibson, M.A.—Classical and English Master of High School.	172, Sherbrooke Street.
David Rodger, M.A.—Mathematical Master of High School	407, St. Catherine Street.
G. E. Fenwick, M.D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Medical Museum.	Beaver Hall.
James Kemp.—Classical and English Master of High School.	—3, Cochrane St.
John Andrew.—Elocution Master of High School.	Hippolyte Street, opposite St. Jean Baptiste Village.
George Murray, B.A.—Classical and English Master of High School.	37, Aylmer St.
John M. Reid.—Writing Master of High School.	—3, Oxford Terrace
Frederick S. Barnjum.—Instructor in Gymnastics.	—7, Torrance Ter.

DIRECTORY TO BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. McGill College—containing the Class Rooms of the Faculty of Arts, with its Museum and Library; and the residences of the Principal, resident Professor, and Secretary:—*College Grounds, North Side of Sherbrooke Street, head of McGill College Avenue.*

2. Burnside Hall—containing the Class Rooms of the Faculty of Law, and of the High School Department, and the Office of the Secretary:—*Corner of Dorchester and University Streets.*

3. Building of the Medical Faculty—containing its Class Rooms, Museum and Library:—15 *Coté Street.*

4. The McGill Normal School:—*Belmont Street, opposite the foot of University Street.*

The College Observatory:—*At the West end of the College Buildings.*

6. The Gymnasium:—*On University Street, near Burnside Hall.*

Faculty of Arts.

The Principal (ex-officio).

Professors—	Leach.	Professors—	Smallwood.
	Howe.		Johnson.
	De Sola.		Cornish.
	Dawson.		Darey.
	Markgraf.		Hunt.

Dean of the Faculty—Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D.

Librarian—Professor Markgraf.

The Session of this Faculty extends from Sept. 6th to May 1st. The classes of Students recognised under the following regulations are:—(1) *Undergraduates*, matriculated for the whole course of study for the degree of B.A., extending over four years, except in the cases specified in Section first. (2) *Students in Special Courses*, matriculated and studying for the diploma in such special courses. (3) *Partial Students*, matriculated and taking two or more courses of lectures. (4) *Occasional Students*, not matriculated, and taking one course of lectures.

Fee for each Session, for Undergraduates and Special Students, $20. In addition to which every student is required to pay for the Library, $2, and for the Gymnasium, $2.

Fee for Partial and Occasional Students, $5 for each course of lectures.

Matriculation $4, required only in the year of entrance.

Fee for Graduation $5, to be paid before the examination.

Students in Arts are permitted to board in the City; but arrangements have been made for receiving Students who may desire to reside as boarders in the College, and for placing such Students under the immediate superintendence of Rev. Prof. Cornish, to whom application may be made.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

§ 1. MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION.

Candidates for Matriculation as Undergraduates are required to present themselves to the Dean of the Faculty, on or before the 6th of September, for examination ; they may, however, enter after the commencement of the Session, if, on examination, found qualified to join the classes.

The subjects of examination for entrance into the first year are Classics, Mathematics and English.

In Classics.—Latin Grammar, Greek Grammar, and one easy Latin and one easy Greek author. The authors recommended are Cæsar ; Sallust ; Virgil (Æneid, B. I.) ; Xenophon (Anabasis, B. I.) ; Homer (Iliad B. I).

In Mathematics.—Arithmetic ; Algebra, to Simple Equations inclusive ; Euclid's Elements, Books I. II. III.

In English.—Writing from dictation.

Candidates may be admitted to the standing of students of the second year, provided that they be found qualified on examination. Students of other Universities desirous of continuing their studies in this Faculty, may be admitted, on the production of certificates, to a like standing in this University, after examination by the Faculty.

Candidates for Matriculation as students in any Special Course, or for Partial Courses of Study, will be examined in the subjects necessary thereto, as may from time to time be determined by the Faculty.

Persons desirous of entering as partial or occasional students, must apply to the Dean for entry in his Register, and must procure from the Secretary tickets for the lectures they may desire to attend.

Every Student is expected to present, on his entrance, a written intimation from his parent, or guardian, of the name of the minister of religion, under whose care and instruction it is desired that the Student shall be placed, and who shall thereupon be invited to place himself in communication with the Faculty on the subject. Failing any intimation from the parent or guardian, the Faculty will endeavour to establish such relations.

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§ 2. SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

Sixteen Scholarships have been placed by the Governors at the

disposal of His Excellency the Governor General. These entitle the holders to exemption from fees of tuition. Application must be addressed to His Excellency, through the Provincial Secretary. Candidates for such Scholarships must pass the usual Matriculation Examination.

By command of His Excellency, four of these Scholarships will be offered for competition in the Matriculation Examination of the ensuing session.

Eight other Scholarships will be granted by the Governors, from time to time, to the most successful Students who may present themselves as candidates. One of these will be given annually to the *Dux* of the High School.

In the event of any Academy or High School in Lower Canada offering for competition in the Faculty of Arts an annual Bursary of not less than $80, the Governors will add a scholarship thereto.

Any Academy, or High School, sending up in one year three or more candidates competent to pass creditably the Matriculation Examination, will be entitled to a scholarship for the most deserving of such candidates.

Two Bursaries, of $50 each, have been granted by the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada in aid of Students in the Special course of Agriculture. For terms of competition, see notice of Special Course of Agriculture.

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§ 3. COURSE OF STUDY.

FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

Undergraduates are arranged according to their standing, as Students of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Years; and, as such must attend all the courses of lectures appointed for their year, and those only, except by special permission of the Faculty.

First Year:—Classics; English Literature; Pure Mathematics; History; Elementary Chemistry.

Second Year:—Classics; French or German; Logic; Pure Mathematics; Botany.

Third Year:—Classics; French or German; Mental and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric; Mixed Mathematics and Experimental Physics; Zoology.

Fourth Year:—Classics; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Mixed Mathematics and Experimental Physics; Mineralogy and Geology.

Undergraduates are required to study either French or German for two years, (viz., in the Second and Third Years,) taking the same language in both years. The Sessional Examination in these languages at the end of the Third Year counts for the B. A. Examination. At the beginning of the Second Year the student must state which language he selects as obligatory. No change can afterwards be made without the special permission of the faculty. In addition to the obligatory, there are other Lectures, attendance on which is optional, intended for the benefit of those who may desire a preparatory course, or to acquire a more complete knowledge of these languages.

The Lectures in Modern Languages will be so arranged that Students competent and desirous to take in the same year the Lectures in French and in German, may do so.

Students who intend to join any Theological school, on giving written notice to that effect at the beginning of the Second Year, may take Hebrew instead of French or German.

(For details of the above course of study, see under the proper headings in subsequent pages.)

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§ 4. EXAMINATIONS.

College Examinations.

There are two examinations in each year; one at Christmas, and the other at the end of the Session. In both of these Students will be arranged according to their answering, as 1st Class, 2nd Class, and 3rd Class.

Students who fail in the Christmas Examination may be allowed a Supplemental Examination, on written application to the Faculty, stating satisfactory reasons.

Failure in two or more subjects at the Sessional Examination will

involve the loss of the session. The Faculty may permit the student to recover his standing by passing a supplemental examination at the beginning of the ensuing session. But such permission will not be granted except in cases of sickness, or for other special reasons. For the purposes of this regulation, Classics, and Mathematics with Physics, will each be regarded as two subjects.

University Examinations.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

There are three University Examinations; that for Matriculation, the Intermediate, at the end of the Second Year, and the Final, at the end of the Fourth Year.

1. The subjects of the Matriculation Examination are stated in Section I.

2. In the Intermediate Examination, the subjects are Classics and Pure Mathematics, with Logic and the English language. The subjects for the Examination of 1866 are as follows:—

Classics.—Greek.—Isocrates.—The Panegyricus.
Latin.—Cicero.—Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompeii.
Latin Prose Composition.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic.
Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI. and def. of Book V.
Algebra to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
Trigonometry, including use of Logarithms.

Logic.—Thomson's outlines of the Laws of Thought.

English.—Spalding's History of English Literature.
An English Essay.

3. In the Final Examination the subjects are Classics and Mixed Mathematics, with any two of the following:—(1) Mental and Moral Philosophy, (2) Natural Science, (3) Experimental Physics, (4) One Modern Language and Literature (or Hebrew) with History. The subjects for 1866 are as follows:—

Classics.—Greek.—Plato.—The Phaedo.
Sophocles.—Philoctetes.
Latin.—Livy.—Book XXI.
Terence.—Adelphi.
Latin Prose Composition.
General Paper in Grammar and History.

Mathematics.—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Astronomy } As treated in Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals.

With any two of the following :—

1 *Mental and Moral Philosophy.*—Mansel's Metaphysics,—Part 1.—Psychology; Schwegler's History of Philosophy; Whewell's Elements of Morality.

2 *Natural Science.*—Geology and Mineralogy as in Lyell's Elements and Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.—The Zoology, Botany and Chemistry necessary to the study of the books above named: or as in Dallas' Outlines of Zoology, Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany and Silliman's First Principles of Chemistry.

3 *Experimental Physics.* — *Light*—Theories.—Reflection.—Refraction.—Dispersion.—Interference and Diffraction.—Double Refraction.–Polarization. *Heat*—Dilatation of Solids, Liquids and Gases.—Specific and Latent Heat.—Radiation and Conduction of Heat.—Lardner's Handbook, and Tyndall's "Heat considered as a mode of motion."

4 *History and English Literature.*—Smith's Student's Gibbon.–Smith's Student's Hume.—Marsh's Handbook of the English Language.

Or, instead of History and English, candidates may take any of the following :—

(a) *History and French.*—History as above. *Bossuet.*—Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle; *Montesquieu.*—Esprit des Lois; *Pascal.*—Les Pensées. Translation into French, and French Composition.

(b) *History and German.*—History as above. *Schiller.*—Geschichte des 30 jährigen Krieges; *Goethe.*—Iphigenie auf Tauris. General paper on Grammar, Translation into German, and German Prose Composition.

(c) *History and Hebrew.*—(Theological Students only) History as above. Hebrew Grammar; Translations from first four chapters of Isaiah; any three of the Psalms; the Chaldaic portions of the Scriptures; Targum of Onkelos on Genesis 1; Modern Hebrew Poetry, Halevi or Gabirol.

II. FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

Bachelors of Arts, of at least three years standing, are entitled to the degree of Master of Arts, after such examination and exercises as may be prescribed by the Corporation. The exercise at present appointed is the preparation of a Thesis on any literary, scientific, or professional subject, to be selected by the candidate, and approved by the Faculty; the thesis to be submitted to the Faculty and reported on to the Corporation.

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§ 5. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL AND HONOUR STUDENTS.

I. LAW AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Students of the Third and Fourth Years, matriculated in the Facul-

ties of Law or Medicine of this University, are entitled to the following exemptions.

In the Third Year, they may omit any two of the following subjects : Zoology, Experimental Physics, Rhetoric, and Modern Languages.

In the Fourth Year, they may omit Greek and also Geology or Experimental Physics.

In the ordinary B.A. Examination, they may, in Classics, pass in Latin alone ; and, in Mixed Mathematics, in Mechanics and Hydrostatics alone.

To be allowed these privileges in either year, they must produce certificates of attendance on a full course of Professional Lectures in that year.

II. THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

(Specially applicable to the Congregational College of British North America.)

Such Students, whether entered as Matriculated, Partial, or Occasional, shall be subject to the regulations of the Faculty of Arts in the same manner as other students.

The Faculty shall make formal reports to the governing body of the College, to which any such student may belong, as to:—(1) his conduct and attendance on the classes of the Faculty; and (2) his standing in the several examinations; such reports to be furnished after the Christmas and Sessional Examinations, severally, if called for.

Matriculated students shall be allowed no exemptions in the course for the degree of B.A., till they have passed the Intermediate Examination; but they may take Hebrew in the Second and Third Years, instead of Modern Languages.

In the Third and Fourth Years they shall be allowed exemptions from the following subjects :—

In the Third Year they may omit Astronomy and Optics, Experimental Physics and Rhetoric.

In the Fourth Year they may omit Experimental Physics and English Literature.

Certificates of attendance on the full course of lectures in the Theological College must be produced by students who avail themselves of these exemptions, before entering upon the B.A. Examination.

III. HONOUR STUDENTS.

Candidates for B. A. Honours may omit at the Ordinary Examination for the Degree, any two of the four subjects appointed, provided that they shall not have been placed lower than Second Class in the Third Year's Examinations in such subjects. For the two subjects thus omitted, the Sessional Examinations at the end of the third year will be reckoned as Degree Examinations.

No Student shall be entitled to the above privileges, unless his attendance on Lectures and progress in the subject in which he is a candidate for Honours shall be satisfactory to the Professor, nor unless he shall have obtained a certificate of creditable answering in the Honour Examinations.

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§ 6. HONOURS, PRIZES, AND CLASSING.

1. GOLD MEDALS will be awarded in the B. A. Honour Examinations, to Students taking the highest Honours of the First Rank in the subjects stated below, and who shall have passed creditably the Ordinary Examination for the degree of B. A.

The *Chapman Gold Medal* for the Classical Languages and Literature.

The *Prince of Wales Gold Medal* for Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The *Anne Molson Gold Medal* for Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The *Shakspere Gold Medal* for the English Language, Literature and History.

The *Logan Gold Medal* for Geology and other Natural Sciences.

In event of none of the candidates for any Medal fulfilling the required conditions, the Medal will be withheld, and the proceeds of its endowment for the year may be devoted to prizes in the subject for which the Medal was intended. (Under this regulation a prize of $52 will be offered in the Honour Course of the Third Year in Mathematics, to be awarded at the beginning of the Session of 1866-7.)

[For Subjects of University Honour Examinations, see under "*Courses of Lectures.*"]

2. Honours, of First or Second Rank, will be awarded to those Matriculated Students who have successfully passed the Honour Examinations in all the subjects proper to their year.

3. Certificates of high general standing will be granted to those Matriculated Students who are placed in the First Class in the aggregate of the studies proper to their year.

4 Prizes, to those Matriculated Students who may have distinguished themselves in the studies of a particular class, and who have attended all the other classes proper to their year.

Students taking B. A. Honours will be placed at the head of the Degree list ; and Students who pass the Ordinary Degree and Sessional Examinations will be arranged as 1st Class, 2nd Class or 3rd Class, according to their answering.

The names of those who have taken Honours, Certificates, or Prizes, will be published in the order of merit; and with mention, in the case of students of the First and Second Years, of the schools in which their preliminary education has been received.

§ 7. ATTENDANCE AND CONDUCT.

All Students shall be subject to the following regulations for attendance and conduct :—

1. Attendance upon all the Classes of the Faculty shall be imperative equally, except upon those announced by the Faculty as optional.

2. A Class-book shall be kept by each Professor and Lecturer, in which the presence or absence of Students shall be carefully noted ; and the said Class-book shall be submitted to the Faculty at all their ordinary meetings during the Session.

3. Professors shall note the attendance immediately on the commencement of their Lectures, and shall omit the names of Students entering thereafter, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned. Absence or tardiness, without sufficient excuse, or inattention or disorder in the Class-room, if persisted in after admonition by the Professor, shall be reported to the Dean of Faculty, who may reprimand the student, report to his parents or guardians, or refer to the Faculty, as he may think proper.

4. While in the College, or going to or from it, students are expected to conduct themselves in the same orderly manner as in the class-rooms. Any Professor observing improper conduct in the class-room, or elsewhere in the building, may admonish the student, and if necessary report him to the Dean.

5. Every student is required to attend regularly the religious services of the denomination to which he belongs, and to maintain without, as well as within the walls of the College, a good moral character.

6. When students are brought before the Faculty under the above rules, the Faculty may reprimand, report to parents or guardians, disqualify from competing for prizes and honours, suspend from classes, or report to the Corporation for expulsion.

7. Injuries to the furniture or building will be repaired at the expense of those by whom they have been caused, in addition to such other penalty as the Faculty may see fit to inflict.

8. The proportion of times of absence, from necessity or duty, that shall disqualify for the keeping of a Session, shall in each case be determined by the Faculty.

9. All cases of discipline involving the interests of more than one Faculty, or of the University in general, shall be immediately reported to the Principal, or in his absence, to the Vice-Principal.

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§ 8. LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

1. Students may receive books from the Library, on depositing the sum of Four Dollars with the Librarian and signing a receipt for the books received.

2. Students may receive only two volumes at one time, and must return them within two weeks, on penalty of a fine of 1s. for each additional week.

3. Any volume or volumes lost or damaged by a student shall be paid for by him at such rate as the Faculty may direct, with reference to the value of the book and of the set to which it may belong.

4. Students may have the use of books in the Reading-room, at such hours and on such conditions as may from time to time be determined by the Faculty.

5. Professors and Lecturers may receive from the Librarian any books required by them for their duties in the College, not exceeding ten volumes at any one time. Books so borrowed must be returned at or before the close of each Session.

6. Books of reference and works containing valuable illustrations, shall not be removed from the Library.

7. Persons not connected with the College may consult books in the Library, on obtaining an order to that effect from any of the Governors or Professors; and Donors of books, or money, to the amount of Fifty Dollars, may at any time consult books, on application to the Librarian.

8. The times and conditions of study in the Museum will be arranged by the Professor of Natural History.

The Library of the Faculty of Arts contains about 5,000 volumes of standard works, selected with especial reference to the wants of Professors and Students, and open to their use during the Session.

The Apparatus includes Electrical and Pneumatic Instruments of the largest size and most modern construction, several Microscopes, a Telescope, and instruments illustrative of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Heat, Optics, Astronomy and Geodesy. The Laboratory is fitted up with the apparatus necessary for the pursuit of practical researches in Chemistry. The Observatory is in constant use for Magnetical and Meterological observations.

The Museum consists of:

1. The general collection in Zoology, including specimens illustrative of the leading types in all the classes of Animals.
2. The general collection in Geology and Palæontology, including specimens illustrative of all the Geological periods.
3. The Holmes collection of 2,000 Canadian and Foreign Minerals.
4. The Holmes Herbarium, containing specimens of nearly all the plants indigenous to Lower Canada, and a large collection of exotic plants.
5. The Logan collection of 475 characteristic Canadian Fossils and Rocks.
6. The Couper collection of 2,400 Canadian Insects.

All these collections are used to illustrate the lectures, or are open to the inspection of Students.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—(MOLSON PROFESSORSHIP)—LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D.

First Year.—English Language and Literature. Text-books—Angus' Handbook; Spalding's History of English Literature.
Logic. Text-book—Thompson's Outlines of the Laws of Thought.

Second Year.—English Literature and Anglo-Saxon Grammar. Text-books—Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Spalding's English Literature.
Logic. Text-book—Thompson's Outlines.

Third Year.—Mental and Moral Philosophy. Text-book—Whewell's Elements of Morality; Schwegler's History of Philosophy.
Rhetoric. Text-book—Whately's Rhetoric, part III.

Fourth Year.—Mental and Moral Philosophy. Text-books—Mansel's Psychology; Schwegler's History of Philosophy.
English Literature. Text-book—Marsh's Hand-book.

B. A. Honour Course in Logic, Moral Philosophy and Mental Philosophy.

I. *Logic.*

Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Logic; with Appendix, V. § 3.
Mill's Logic, Books I., III., V.
Whateley's Logic, Book III.
Mansel's Prolegomena Logica, Chapters I., II., VI., VII., IX.
Introduction to Mansel's edition of Aldrich's Logic.

II. *Moral Philosophy.*

Ritter's History of Ancient Philosophy, Book VII., 2, 3, 4; VIII., 5; IX., 5; X., 2; XI., 5; XII., 3.
Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.
Schwegler's History of Philosophy, p. 252-261.
Morell's History of Speculative Philosophy, &c., chap. IV., sec. 1, B.

One of the following ancient Ethical Treatises, to be selected at the option of the Student.

Plato's Republic, Books I.-IV. (in English.)
Aristotle's Ethics, Books I.-III., VI., X., (in English.)
Epicteti Manuale, et Senecæ Dialog. Lib. I., II., VII., XII.

One of the following Modern Ethical Treatises, to be selected at the option of the Student.

Butler's Three Sermons on Human Nature, with the Preface and the Dissertation on the nature of Virtue.
Stewart's Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers, Books I., II., IV.

III. *Mental Philosophy.*

Schwegler's History of Philosophy.
Ritter's History of Ancient Philosophy, Book II., c. 3; III., c. 1, 2; VI., IX., c. 2, 3; X., c. 1; XI., c. 2, 3, 4; XII., c. 1, 4, 6, 7; XIII.
Haureau, de la Philosophie Scholastique, Chap. 1, 2, 8, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28.
Stewart's Dissertation on the Progress of Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy.

Morell's History of the Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the XIXth Century, Part II.

One of the following ancient writers, to be selected at the option of the Student.

Plato ;—Phædo and Phædrus ; or Theætetus and Protagoras ; or Republic, Books VI. and VII.

Aristotle :—Metaphysics, Books IV., (V.) XI. (XII.)

One of the following Modern writers, to be selected at the option of the Student

Bacon, Novum Organon, Lib. 1 ; and De Augementis Scientiarum, Lib. III., IV.

Descartes, Meditations.

Berkeley's Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge.

Ferrier's Institutes of Metaphysics.

Sir W. Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics.

Mansel's Metaphysics.

Morell's Outlines of the Philosophy of Mind.

B. A. Honour Course in English Language, Literature and History.

I. *Language.*

Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.

Thorpe's Analecta Anglo Saxonica.

Marsh's Lectures on the English Language, by Smith.

Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and versification of Chaucer.

Trench's Study of Words.

Trench's English Past and Present.

Trench's Glossary.

II. *Literature.*

Required from the Student a general acquaintance with the works of the English Classical authors, and a more minute study of the following portions of English Literature.

Shakespeare's Plays.

Chaucer—Canterbury Tales ; The Prologue and the Knight's Tale; the Flower and the Leaf; The House of Fame.

Spenser—Faerie Queen; Books I., II.

Marlowe—Faustus and Jew of Malta.

Milton—Paradise Lost; Comus; Lycidas ; L'Allegro.

Dryden—Absalom and Achitophel; Annus Mirabilis; Dedications to his Translations of Virgil's Æneid and the Satires of Juvenal.

Pope—Dunciad ; Essay on Criticism; Rape of the Lock: Eloisa and Abelard ; Prefaces to his Translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.

Bacon—Essays.

Required to be read, in connection with this part of the Course.

Craik's History of English Literature.

Hallam's Literary History of Europe—the parts relating to English Literature.

Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Addison, Pope.

Dunlop's History of Fiction.

III. *History.*

Required a general acquaintance with the History of England to the year 1714. and a more minute knowledge of the Anglo Saxon period, of the 13th and 14th centuries, and of the period from the accession of Elizabeth

to that of George I. The following books are recommended :—
Hume's History of England.
Godwin's Life and Times of Chaucer.
Pauli's Life of Alfred the Great.
Froude's History of England,—Elizabeth.
Macaulay's History of England.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.
Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

Professor, Rev. G. Cornish, M. A.

GREEK.

First Year.—Xenophon.—Anabasis, Book I.
Herodotus.—Book I.
Greek Prose Composition.

Second Year.—Isocrates.—The Panegyricus.
Euripides.—Hecuba.
Greek Prose Composition.

Third Year.—Demosthenes.—The Olynthiacs.
Sophocles.—Philoctetes.

Fourth Year.—Plato.—The Phædo.

LATIN.

First Year.—Cicero.—Orations against Catiline.
Virgil.—Æneid, Book VI. and the Eclogues.
Latin Prose Composition.

Second Year.—Horace.—Epistles, Book I.
Cicero.—De Imperio Cn. Pompeii.
Latin Prose Composition.

Third Year.—Juvenal.—Satires I., III. & VIII.
Terence.—Adelphi.
Latin Prose Composition.

Fourth Year.—Livy.—Book XXI.
Latin Prose Composition

In the work of the Class the attention of the Student will be directed to the collateral subjects of History, Antiquities and Geography; also to the Grammatical structure and affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages; and to Prosody and Accentuation.

B. A. Honours in Classics, being the Honour Course for Students of the Third and Fourth Years.

Candidates for B. A Honours in Classics will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. GREEK.

I.—*Greek Philosophy.*

Plato.—Republic, Book X.
Aristotle.—Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. & II.

II.—*Greek History.*

Herodotus.—Books VIII. & IX.
Thucydides.—Book I.
Xenophon.—Hellenics, Books I. & II.

III.—*Greek Poetry.*

a Epic.—Homer.—Iliad, Books VI. & VII.
Odyssey, Books I., II. & III.
Hesiod.—Works and days.

b. Dramatic.—Æschylus.—Prometheus Vinctus.
Seven against Thebes.
Sophocles.—Antigone.
Œdipus Rex.
Euripides.—Hippolytus.
Aristophanes.—The Frogs.

c. Lyric and Bucolic.—Pindar.—Olympic Odes.
Theocritus.—Idyls, I.—VI.

IV.—*Greek Oratory.*

Demosthenes.—De Corona.
Æchines.—Contra Ctesiphontem.

II. LATIN.

I.—*Roman History.*

Livy.—Books XXI., XXII., and XXIII.
Tacitus.—Annals, Books I. and II.
Histories, Book I.

II.—*Roman Poetry.*

a. Epic.—Virgil.—Æneid, Books I. to IV.

b. Dramatic.—Plautus.—Menæchmei.
Terence.—Adelphi.

c. Satiric.—Horace.—Satires, Book I.
Juvenal.—Satt. VIII. & X.
Persius.—Satt. V. & VI.

III.—*Roman Oratory and Philosophy.*

Cicero.—Pro Murena.
Pro Lege Manilia.
De Inventione.
De Officiis.

III. HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Text Books.

1. Grote's History of Greece, Vols. I. to VIII.
2. Mommsen, as far as translated.
4. Merivale's Romans under the Empire, Vols. I to VII.

IV. COMPOSITION.

1. Composition in Greek and Latin Prose.
2. Essay in English on some subject connected with the Course.

The Examination for B. A. honours will extend over six days, in the morning from 9 to 12, and the Afternoon from 3 to 6.

FRENCH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE.

Professor, P. J. Darey, M. A.

FIRST YEAR.—*For Students commencing the study of French* :—Student's Companion to the study of French ; FENELON, le Télémaque.

For Students having already a knowledge of the French Language :—MOLIÈRE, l'Avare ; POITEVIN, Grammaire française; Gems from the Spectator (to translate into French), Dictation ; Parsing.

SECOND YEAR.—*Elementary Course* :—Student's Companion to the study of French ; MOLIÈRE le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.

Advanced Course :—MOLIÈRE, le Misanthrope; POITEVIN, Grammaire française ; Gems from the Spectator (to translate into French) ; Dictation, Parsing, Composition.

THIRD YEAR.—*Elementary Course* :—Student's Companion to the study of French ; RACINE, Iphigénie ; Dictation ; Vicar of Wakefield (to translate into French.)

Advanced Course :—POITEVIN, Grammaire française ; RACINE, Phèdre ; Shakespere, As You Like It (to translate into French) ; Lectures upon the French Literature of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries :—Text-book.—Géruzez.

FOURTH YEAR.—CORNEILLE, Horace, le Cid ; RACINE, les Plaideurs ; Lectures upon the Literature of the 19th Century.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Professor, C. F. A. Markgraf, M. A.

First Year.—A Preparatory Course for Students unacquainted with the Language. Text-books, Schmidt's German Guide (1st Course) ; and Schmidt's German Reading Book for Beginners.

Second and Third Years.—The exercises of the Elementary Course will consist of recitations, reading and analysis, translations, oral and written, and writing from Dictation. Special regard will be had to the affinities of the German with the English. Text-books :—Schmidt's German Guide (1st—3rd Course) ; Schmidt's Reading Book, and Adler's progressive German Reader.

In the *Advanced Course* the theory of German Grammar will receive greater expansion, and the Exercises will comprise select readings in German prose and poetry, composition in the various styles of writing, and translations from English writers.

The Text-Book for this course will be made known at the commencement of the Session

During the Advanced Course a Series of Lectures will be delivered on the History of German Literature from the earliest periods down to the classical age of Goethe and Schiller ;—closing with a brief notice of the state of German Literature in the present day.

Fourth Year.—An additional Course of German Literature, for Students desiring a more complete knowledge of the Language.

HEBREW AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Professor, Rev. A. De Sola, LL.D.

Elementary Course.—(*For Students of the First and Second Years*)—Grammar :—The Text-book employed will be Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, with exercises in Orthography and Etymology.

Reading:—Translation and Grammatical Analysis of Historical Portions of the Scriptures—Syntax—Mishlé Shualim—Fables, &c.

Advanced Course.—(For Students of the Second, Third and Fourth Years) —Introduction to the Study of Hebrew Poetry—its spirit and characteristics. Lowth and Sarchi as Text Books. Translations from the Psalms, Lamentations and Isaiah. Ancient compared with Modern Hebrew Poetry; the productions of Halevi, Gabirol, &c. Grammar, Exercises, &c., continued.—The Chaldee Language, Grammar, Mebo Halashon Aramith of J. Jeitteles. the Chaldee portions of Scripture. Targum of Onkelos and T. Yerushalmi, —the Syriac Language, Grammar, (Uhlemann's) and Translations.

The course will comprise lectures on the History of the Hebrew Language and Literature in particular, with a general notice of the other Oriental Languages, their genius and peculiarities. Comparative Philology, affinity of roots, &c., will also receive due attention, while the portions selected for translation will be illustrated and explained by reference to Oriental manners, customs, history, &c.

SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Rev. Professor De Sola.

(Extra Fee for this Class, $5.00. Spanish may be taken by Students instead of French or German).

The study of the Spanish Language on this Continent, being generally pursued with special reference to commercial purposes, it will be sought to impart in this Course a practical knowledge of the Castilian, the richest and most harmonious of the Peninsular languages—as well as an acquaintance with its Literature.

Ollendorf's Spanish Grammar by Valazquez and Simonné, and the Reader of M. Valazquez are the Text-books employed in the Junior Class, who will also be exercised in composition by both written and oral exercises. In the Senior Class, Fernandes' Exercises, continuation of Grammar and Composition, Cervantes' Don Quixote, Quintana Vida del Cid, and Marianas Historia will be the subjects of study. Besides a special comparison with the Portuguese Language, a general notice, literary and historical, of the Bascuence and other dialects will be given.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, Alexander Johnson, LL.D.

Mathematics. (*First Year*)—Arithmetic.—Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, with Definitions of Book 5 (omitting propositions 27, 28, 29, of Book 6). Galbraith and Haughton's Edition.—Colenso's Algebra, part 1 to end of Quadratic Equations.—Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry to end of Solution of Plane Triangles—Nature and use of Logarithms.

Mathematics. (*Second Year.*)—Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra and Trigonometry as before.—Remainder of Galbraith and Haughton's Plane Trigonometry.—Conic Sections treated Geometrically. (The Parabola as in Drew's Conic Sections, the definitions of the Ellipse and Hyperbola, with the fundamental properties of their tangents.) Euclid, Book XI. Props. 1 to 21; Book XII. Props. 1, 2.

The Course for the intermediate University Examination consists of the Mathematics for the first two years, except Conic Sections and Solid Geometry.

Mathematical Physics and Astronomy.—(*Third Year.*)—Galbraith and Haughton's Mechanics, (omitting chap. 5 of Statics), Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy.

At the Ordinary Examinations, answers to questions in Mechanics on the Chapters on Friction, Collision of Bodies, and Projectiles, will be taken into account only in determining the relative positions of those whose other answers shall entitle them to be placed in the First Class.

Experimental Physics—(*Third and Fourth Year.*)—1. *Light*—Theories.—Reflection.—Refraction.—Dispersion—Interference and Diffraction.—Double Refraction.—Polarization. 2. *Heat*—Dilatation of Solids, Liquids and Gases.—Specific and Latent Heat.—Radiation and Conduction of Heat. 3. *Electricity*—Frictional and Voltaic. 4. *Magnetism.* 5. *Acoustics*—Theory of Undulations.—Production and Propagation of Sound.—Vibrations of Rods and Plates.—Vibrations of Fluids.—Musical Sounds. Text-books—Lardner's Hand-books and Tyndall on Heat. This Course extends over two years.

The Lectures in Mathematical and Experimental Physics will be illustrated by Apparatus.

Honour Course.

Mathematics.—(*First Year.*)—Mulcahy's Modern Geometry, first five chapters.—Townsend's Modern Geometry.—Wood's Algebra.

Mathematics.—(*Second Year.*)—Young's or Todhunter's Theory of Equations.—Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.—Salmon's Analytic Geometry, first thirteen chapters.—Hall's Calculus, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, of Diff. Cal., Chapters 1, 3, 4, 5, of Integ. Cal.

Mathematical Physics.—(*Third Year.*)—Todhunter's Statics, (omitting Chap 13.)—Sandeman's Dynamics of a Particle.—Miller's Hydrostatics, omitting Sects. 5, 6.—Walton's Mechanical Problems.—Griffin's or Parkinson's Optics.—Hymer's Astronomy, (selected course.)

Course for the Anne Molson Prize.

The Mathematical Physics of the Third Year.—Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus.—Salmon's Conic Sections. The value of the prize is about $52. Candidates must have completed their Third Year of study. An examination for it will be held in the beginning of the Session of 1866-7.

B. A. Honour Course.

Pure Mathematics.—Hind's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.—Young's or Todhunter's Theory of Equations.—Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus.—Boole's Differential Equations, (selected course.)—Gregory's Examples of the Calculus, (omitting the last 2 chapters).—Salmon's Conic Sections.—Salmon's Geometry of three Dimensions, (selected course.)

Mechanics.—Todhunter's Statics.—Sandeman's Dynamics of a Particle.—Griffin's Dynamics of a Rigid Body.—Besant's Hydrostatics and Hydro-dynamics.—Walton's Mechanical Examples.—Walton's Examples in Hydrostatics.

Astronomy.—Hymer's Astronomy.—Sir John Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy—(Part II. on the Lunar and Planetary Perturbations.)—Godfray's Lunar Theory.

Newton's Principia, Lib. I, Sects. 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11.

Light.—Lloyd's Wave Theory of Light.

HEAT.—Lardner's Hand-book. Tyndall on Heat, considered as a mode of motion.

ELECTRICITY. } Lardner's Hand-book.
MAGNETISM. }

The examination for B. A. Honours will continue for *four* days, during six hours each day.

The examinations for Honours in the other years will continue for *two* days.

Engineering Students may be candidates for Honours.

At every examination (whether Ordinary or Honour) in the first two years' Students are liable to examination in all the subjects of the previous course; and in the last two years, in all the subjects of the third and fourth years.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor, J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S, F.G.S.

I. BOTANY.—(Second Year and part of the Third Year.)

1. *Histology and Morphology of the Plant*, or description of its elementary tissues and organs.

2. *Physiology of the Plant*, or investigation of its functions of Nutrition and Reproduction.

3. *Systematic and Descriptive Botany*, or the principles of the Classification of Plants, with descriptions of the more important Natural Orders, special notices of the Flora of Canada, and instructions for collecting and determining Plants, and for the use of the Microscope.

4. *Geographical Botany*, or the distribution of Plants over the Globe.

Text-book—Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany.

Students desiring a more complete knowledge of the subject, or who have collected Plants in the summer vacation, will have the benefit of an additional Course of determinative and Canadian Botany in the two first months of their third session. Prizes will be given in this course for the best collections of Plants, and the greatest proficiency in their determination. The prize collections or duplicates of them to remain in the College Museum.

II. ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY, (Third Year.)

1. *General Zoology*, including the elements of the Histology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Animals, with the Principles of Classification, and the division of the animal Kingdom into Provinces or Sub-Kingdoms.

2. *Descriptive Zoology*, including the characters of the classes and orders of the Animal Kingdom, illustrated by typical examples, and as far as possible by Canadian species.

Text-books—Synopsis by the Professor, with Dallas' Outlines of Zoology, or Carpenter's Zoology.

III. GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY. (Fourth year.)

1. *Physical Geology.*—Composition of Rocks and their structure on the small scale—Origin of Rocks, considered as aqueous, igneous, or metamorphic. Arrangement of Rocks on the large scale; stratification, elevation and disturbances, denudation.

2. *Chronological Geology and Palæontology.*—Data for determining the relative ages of formations. Classification according to age. Fauna and Flora of the successive periods. Geology of British America.

3. *Practical and Economical Geology.*—Methods of observation and of making Geological surveys. Applications of the science to Mining, Engineering, and Agriculture.

Text-Book—Lyell's Elements.

B. A. Honour Course.

Students entering for Honours must have passed creditably the examinations in Elementary Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Experimental Physics; and should know the Elements of Drawing. Students entering for practical purposes will be required only to satisfy the Professor of their fitness for the studies of the class.

Candidates for Honours will be expected to attain such proficiency as to be able to undertake original investigations, in some at least of the subjects of study.

The Lectures will include:—

1. An advanced Course in general Geology and Palæontology, in connection with which the Students will be required to read Dana's Manual and Owen's Palæontology.

2. Canadian Geology, in connection with which the Students will read the Report of the Geological Survey of Canada.

3. Practical Geology and determination of species; with books of reference from the College Library, specimens from the Museum, and field work when practicable.

In addition to the above, the Student will be examined in any two of the following subjects:

1. The Systematic part of Botany, as in Gray's "Text Book" and "Manual," and specimens illustrative of these books from the Museum.

2. Owen's Lectures on the Invertebrate Animals, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.

3. Dana's Mineralogy, and specimens illustrative thereof from the Museum.

4. Chemical Analysis as taught in the Course of Practical Chemistry.

The Lectures in Natural History will be accompained with demonstrations in the Museum. Students in Natural History are also entitled to tickets of admission to the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor, T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

Chemistry, Ordinary Lectures.—(*Students of the First Year, and Special Students.*) A course of about forty-five lectures, accompanied with experiments, and comprising an Elementary Course of General Chemistry. It will include the principles of Chemical Philosophy, the History of the Elements, and their combinations, the principles of Organic Chemistry, and the History of the most important groups of Organic Compounds.

Mineralogy.—(*Students of the Fourth Year.*) The Course of Mineralogy will consist of sixteen Lectures, commencing on the 1st of November, and will embrace the principles of Classification, the Chemical and Physical characters of Minerals, including Crystallography, the methods of determining species, and Descriptive Mineralogy; with special reference to those species most important to Geology, or useful in the Arts.

Text-Book.—Dana's Elements or Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

METEOROLOGY.

Professor, Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D.

Instruction in Meteorological Observations will be given in the Observatory, at hours to suit the convenience of the senior students.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Professor Dawson.

A course of Lectures on this subject is delivered at the Normal School, and additional Lectures and instructions are given to students in the special course of Agriculture.

SPECIAL COURSE OF AGRICULTURE.

Matriculation.

Students entering on this course must pass the Matriculation examination in Arithmetic, and writing English from dictation. Occasional Students may enter on satisfying the Professor that they are competent to proceed with the work of the class.

Course of Study, &c.

First Year.—Elements of Agriculture as in Dawson's First Lessons.

Chemistry,
Vegetable Physiology & Botany, } As in the First and Second years of the
English, College course.
French,

Second Year.—Advanced Agriculture, as in Johnston's Scientific Agriculture and in suitable text-books in practical Agriculture.

Experimental Physics,
Animal Physiology and Zoology, } As in the Second and Third years of
English, the College course.
French,

Fee for the Course, $20 per Session, or for Agriculture alone $5. Matriculation $4. Library and Gymnasium, $4.

On passing the examination, Students will be entitled to certificates.

Bursaries, &c.

Two Bursaries of $50 each, provided by the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, (and for the present session exemption from the sessional fee of $20) will be granted on the following conditions :—

Candidates must be not less than 16 years of age ; must produce certificates of good character, and must pass creditably the Matriculation Examination in Arithmetic and English. They must also declare their intention to apply the education received to the prosecution of practical Agriculture.

Should more than two candidates apply, the Bursaries will be given to those who shall pass the best Matriculation Examinations.

Free scholarships exempting from the Sessional Fees, will be given to students who, in addition to the course stated above, shall pass the Matriculation Examination in Mathematics, and pursue creditably the College course therein for one or two sessions.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL DONATIONS

TO THE

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FROM MAY 1864 TO APRIL 1865 INCLUSIVE.

1. *To the Library.*

Bureau of Agriculture, Quebec, ...	Census of the Canadas for 1860-61. 2nd vol.
J. B. Anderson, Esq., ...	Edinburgh Review, Oct. 1802 to Jan. 7, 1833. 57 vols.
Government of Washington, ...	Patent Office Report for 1861. Arts and Manufactures.—2 vols.
Do do	Introductory Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1863, pam.
Committee of Overseers of Harvard College Library.	Report on the Harvard College Library for 1863, pam.
Natural History Society of New Brunswick,	4th Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture of the Province of N. B., pam.
G. W. Simpson, Esq., ...	Analyse du Jeu des Echecs, 1 vol 8vo.
Government of Canada, ...	Statutes of Canada for 1864, 1 vol. 8vo.
Prof. G. Lawson, ...	Synopsis of Canadian Ferns and Filicoid Plants. pam.
Smithsonian Institution, ...	Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 5th, 8vo. pam.
Smithsonian Institution.	Contributions to Knowledge, vol. 13th 4to.
Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.	Abstracts of Meteor. Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, 1854 to 1862 inclusive. 2 vols. 4to.
Rev. R. Irvine.	Hill's History of Animals, 1 vol. fol.
Prof. A. D. Bache. S.U S.C. Survey, ...	Records and Results of a Magnetic Survey of Pennsylvania, &c., in 1840-41, pam. 4to.
Do do	Discussion of the Magnetic and Meteor Obs., made at Girard Col. Obs., 1840-45. Parts 2 and 3, pam.
Jules Schwarcz, Esq., Ph. D.	La Géologie Antique et les Fragments du Clazomenien, pam. 4to.
Thomas Kershaw, Esq.	The London Daily Times for 1861-63. pap. fol.
Superintendent of Education, L.C., ...	Report on Educ. for 1863. Eng pam.
Government of Canada, ...	Statuts du Canada pour 1864, 1 vol.
Do do	Journal of Leg. Assembly, vol. 23rd.
Do do	Sessional Papers. Nos. 2 & 3 to vol. 23rd.
Royal Society of London, ...	Philosophical Transactions, 1863. vol. 153d. part 2.
Do do	Proceedings of Nos. 61-63 to vol. 13th 3 pam.
Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science,	Transactions, Part 1st to vol. 2nd. 1864, pam.
Government of Nova Scotia, ...	Journals of House of Assembly, Nova Scotia for 1864, 1 vol.
Government of Canada, ...	Journals of Leg. Council, vol. 23rd.
Prof. F. W. Torrance....	Liddell's History of Rome, 1 vol.
Rev. James Douglass, ...	Catalogue of the Library of the Liter. & Hist. Society, Quebec, 1 vol.
D. A. P. Watt, Esq	Funke's Atlas, der Physiologischen Chemie, with 40 plates & 1 pam. 1 vol.
Do do	Hitchcock's Illustrations of Surface Geology. 1 vol.
Do do	Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science, 1853-1864. 33 pam
F. S. Lyman, Esq., ...	Lutheri Opera omnia. 4 vols.
Thomas D. King, Esq.,..	Bacon's (Lord Francis) Works, 8 vols.
Do do	Murchison's (Sir R. S.) Siluria 1 vol.
Do do	Narrien's Origin and Progress of Astronomy, 1 vol.
Do do	Pearson's Introduction to Practical Astronomy, 2 vols.
Principal Dawson, ...	The Gospel according to Luke in the Language of Aneneum, 1 vol.
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.	Greenwich Observations in 1862. 1 vol.
H. Judah, Esq., ...	Cadastres Abrégés des Seigneuries du district de Montréal. de Quebec et des Trois Rivières. 1863. 6 vols.

H. Judah. Esq., ...Cadastres Abrégés des Seigneuries appartenant à la Couronne, 1863, 1 vol.
Royal Society of London, ... Philosophical Transactions, 1864, vol. 154. parts 1 & 2.
R. Campbell, Esq.,... ....Reports of the Brit. Assoc. for the Advance. of Sc., 1831-61, 30 vols.
Do do .... Notices of Communications to the British Assoc. for the Adv. of Sc. at Dublin, Aug. 1835, 1 vol.
Do do .. ..Proceedings of the 5th Meeting of the B. A. held in Dublin, Aug., 1835, 1 vol.
Do do .... Lithographed Signatures of Members of the B. A. for the Adv. of Sc., who met at Cambridge, June 1833. 1 vol.
Department of Public Instruction, U. C.. ....Journal of Educ., U. C., 1848 to 1861 inclusive, 17 vols. pap.
Do do .... Annual Reports of the Model, Normal, &c., Schools, U. C., for 1845-63. 19 vols.
Do do ....Rules for the Gov't. and Discip. of the Model Gram. School, U. C., 1858, pam.
Do do .... Report on a system of Public Elem. Instr. for U. C.. pam.
Do do ....University Reform, 2 pam.
Do do .... Copies of Correspondence on Separ. Schools and School Law, U. C., 4 pam.
Do do ....The School House; its Architecture, &c., &c., 1 vol.
Do do .... Catalogue of Illus. Works, &c.
Department of Public Instruction, U. C.. ....A general Catalogue of Books for Public School Libraries, U. C., 1 vol.
Geological Survey of Canada,.... .... Figures and Descriptions of Canadian Organic Remains, Decade II. Graptolites of the Quebec Group, by Jas. Hall, Montreal, 1865, 1 vol.
Prof. P. C. Sinding. ....History of Scandinavia. from the early times of the Northmen and Vikings to the present day. Pitts, 1864. 1 vol.
Chief Commissioner of Mines, Nova Scotia Report for the year 1864, pam.
Board of Trade, Montreal..... ....Bi-monthly Report of the Agricultural Department, Wash., for Nov. and Dec., 1864. pam.
Do do .... Monthly Reports of the same for Feb. and March, 1865. 2 pam.
Do do ....Report of the Trade & Commerce of Montreal. for 1864, pam.
University of Toronto, ... Examination Papers for 1864 1 vol.

2. *To the Museum.*

T. D. King, Esq., ...Shells from the Philippines. &c.
Mr. Gibb, ... Sponge from Portland, Maine.
J. McKenzie, Esq , per Rev. Dr. Leach, ...Minerals from Hudson's Bay Territory.
Dr. Grant, Ottawa, ... Specimens of *Asaphus*.
R. J Fowler, ...10 Species Lepidoptera and Shells of Cyclads
G. F. Whiteaves, Esq., F.G.S. .... Specimens of Shells and Carboniferous Fossils.
Prof. Dana, Yale Col. ....Specimens of Fusulina Cylindrica.
Principal Dawson, ... Specimens of Rusichnites and Shells from the Ottawa, Post-pliocene Shells from Riviere du Loup.
Mr. C. Bancroft, ...Specimens of Shells and of Canadian Plants.
W. Wood, Esq , ... Collection of Fossils from the Lias of England.
W. Morris, Esq,... ....Specimens of Apatite and other Minerals from Burgess, C. W.
Mr. S. J. Molson, ... Speci. of Copper Ore from Ascott & Stukely.
Rev. Dr. Leach,.... ....*Orthoceras* and *Ecculiomphalus* from Trenton Limestone.
Mr. H. J. Vennor, ... Skull and antlers of Elaphus Canadensis.
A. Murray, Esq.,.... ....Collection of plants from Newfoundland.
W. Molson, Esq..... ....Autographs, &c., of the period of the American Revolution.
Hon. Col. Rollo, ... Specimens of Hornblende and Ilmenite, Mingan.
Geological Survey. ....Specimens of *Eozoon Canadense*.
Prof. Loven, Stockholm, ... 31 species of Northern Star-fishes.
Prof. Anderson, ...150 species of Lapland Plants.
Dr. Lindberg, ... A valuable collection of Scandinavian Mosses.

Programme of Lectures in the Undergraduate Course in Arts and Special Courses.

SESSION 1865-66.

FIRST YEAR.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9		Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	
10	Mathematics.	Mathematics	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.
11	English.	Elementary Chemistry.	History.	Elementary Chemistry.	English
12	Classics.	* French or German.	English.	* French or German.	Classics.
1	* Hebrew.		* Hebrew.		

SECOND YEAR.

9	Classics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Classics.
10	Logic.	Botany.	French or German.	Botany.	Logic.
11	French or German.	‡ French or German.	Logic.	‡ French or German.	French or German.
12	† Mathematics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	† Mathematics.
1	* Hebrew		*Hebrew.		

THIRD YEAR.

9	Mathematical Physics	Zoology.	French or German.	Zoology.	Mathematical Physics.
10	† Classics.	Classics.	Classics.	Classics	† Classics.
11	† Mathematical Physics.	Moral Philosophy & Rhet.	‡ French or German.	Moral Philosophy & Rhet.	† Mathematical Physics.
12	‡ French or German.	§ Experimental Physics.	Mathematical Physics.	§ Experimental Physics.	French or German.
1	* Hebrew		* Hebrew. § Drawing.		

FOURTH YEAR.

9	* German	* French.			
10	Geology.	Moral Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	* French.	* German.
11	Classics.	† Mathematical Physics.	† Mathematical Physics.	Moral Philosophy.	Geology.
12	†Geology † Moral Philos'y.	Experimental Physics.	† Geology.	† Mathematical Physics.	Classics.
2	Hebrew.	† Classics.		Experimental Physics	†Geology. † Moral Philos'y.
				† Classics.	

Agriculture,—Wednesday, 9 to 10; Tuesday and Thursday, 12 to 1, from October 1st. *Library* open every forenoon.

† For Candidates for Honours. * Optional or voluntary. ‡ Advanced Course. § From November 1st.—Advanced Course of Botany in Sept. and October.

Faculty of Medicine.

The Principal (ex. officio.)
Professors,—Campbell.
Hall.
Fraser.
Sutherland.
Scott.
Wright.
Howard.
McCallum.
Craik.
Demonstrator,—Dr. Fenwick.
Dean of the Faculty,—G. W. Campbell, A.M., M.D.

The thirty-third Session of the Medical Faculty of the McGill University, will be opened on Monday, 6th November, 1865; and will be continued during the six months following.

To meet the circumstances of General Practitioners in British North America, where there is no division of the profession into Physicians and Surgeons exclusively, the degree awarded upon graduation is that of "Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery." This designation is also appropriate, from agreeing with the general nature and equable character of the previous curriculum demanded of the candidates for this double rank, as is fully specified hereafter. The degree is received by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and upon ownership being proved, admits the holder to become a Licentiate of that body, and to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.

To intending students desirous of information upon the best manner of pursuing their studies, the following suggestions are made by the Faculty:—

(1.) Exclusively of general education, professional reading forsome time previously to matriculation is advised as a preparation, whereby familiarity with technical terms will be gained, and an insight obtained into the subjects to be brought under notice during lectures.

(2.) Though three years constitute the shortest time required for College attendance, yet the Student is at liberty to extend this as much further as he pleases; the addition of a year, or even two, is considered to be a great benefit, for it obviates the crowding of branches within too brief a term, and permits of a more extensive attainment of the topics they embrace.

(3.) Attention is recommended to be given during the first Session to the primary branches entirely; during the second Session an increase is proper, and two of the final courses may be profitably conjoined with such of the antecedent as are required; while during the remaining period further advance is to be made by completing the curriculum required of the candidate for graduation. Clinical courses should not be taken out during the first Session.

Matriculation is necessary every Session; it is required upon entrance or as nearly afterwards as possible, and always before any class tickets are procured. The Register is closed annually in the month of December. Class tickets must be taken out within the prescribed period of the current session, and will not be granted after its expiration.

The ample and varied means which are placed at the disposal of the student by this school in its spacious accommodations and abundant provisions, together with the large hospitals in connection with it, are briefly referred to in the following pages.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

The number of Professors in the Faculty is nine; the number of Classes, ten; two of the classes (often conjoined in European Schools) being held by one Professor.

1. ANATOMY.—(Prof. Scott)—The fresh subject is chiefly employed in the illustrations of the Lectures in this branch, aided however, by dried preparations, wax models, plates full size of life, &c.

The Dissecting Room is under the direction of the Professor, aided by the Demonstrator of Anatomy. It is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., being lighted with gas. All the usual conveniences are supplied, and the Demonstrator will be in attendance to assist the pupils in their operations.

2. CHEMISTRY.—(Prof. Sutherland)—Inorganic Chemistry is fully treated: and a large portion of the course is devoted to Organic Chemistry and its relations to Physiology. The branches of Physics bearing upon or connected with Chemistry, also engage the attention of the class. For experimental illustration, abundant apparatus is possessed by the Professor, among which may be enumerated, a powerful Air Pump—Oxy-Hydrogen Miscroscope—Polariscope—extensive series of Crystallographical models—Electrical and Galvanic apparatus, &c., &c.

3. MATERIA MEDICA.—(Prof. Wright)—This course is illustrated from a Cabinet of Pharmacological objects; by plates of Medicinal Plants, (Wagner, Roque, Stephenson and Churchill)—by dried specimens; by carefully prepared Microscopical objects, &c., &c. Analytical experiments with the ordinary re-agents, are also shown; and diagrams, with other illustrations, are used.

4. INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.—(Prof. Fraser)—under which are comprised *Histology, Physiology, General Pathology and General Therapeutics.* The minute Structure and Composition of the various Organs, and the Fluids and Tissues of the body in health and disease are explained and illustrated by Microscopic Preparations, Plates and Preparations from the Museum.

5. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—(Prof. Howard)—The extensive series of plates contained in the Library, Libert, Cruveilhier, Carswell, Hope, Alibert, Willis, Bateman, &c., &c., will be employed; also Morbid Preparations and models of diseased parts.

6. SURGERY.—(Prof. Campbell)—Divided into Principles and Practice, including Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery, exhibited on the subject.—Quain's large plates, Maclise, Dalrymple, &c. The various surgical instruments and apparatus exhibited, and their uses and application explained and practically illustrated.

7. MIDWIFERY.—(Prof. Hall)—Including diseases of females and infants, illustrated by a series of Drawings on a large scale; by humid Preparations; by models in wax; and by the use of the artificial Pelvis.

8. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—(Prof. McCallum)—Includes Toxicology—the modes of testing for poisons are exhibited, and post-mortem appearances illustrated by plates—Insanity, Public Hygiene, and Medical Police are touched upon.

9. Clinical Medicine.—(Prof. McCallum)—Taught by lectures and at the bed side—Physical Diagnosis taught practically and each pupil invited to take part in it.—Examination of the urine, chemically and microscopically explained and illustrated.

10. Clinical Surgery.—(Prof. Craik)—Taught in similar manner. For both these Classes ample material is afforded by the cases at the Montreal General Hospital.

11. In addition to the above classes, Students are required to attend one course of Botany and one course of Zoology.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library contains upwards of 3,500 volumes, including the most useful books for reference, as well as the most elementary ones ; the works of the older authors as well as the most recent. It is open to the Student without charge, under necessary regulations for the care of the books. The Museum contains a large number of preparations, chiefly pathological ; also, wax and papier maché models.

HOSPITALS.

The Montreal General Hospital is visited every day by the Medical officers in attendance. After the visit a large number of out-door patients are examined and prescribed for. The Fee for a six months' ticket is Six Dollars ; for perpetual, Sixteen Dollars.

The Operating Room (used also for a lecture room) is so constructed as to suit the convenience of the Students in obtaining a good view of the operations going on.

The University Lying-in-Hospital is under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery. Students who have already attended one course of his lectures, are furnished with cases in rotation. The Fee for a six months' ticket is Five Dollars.

PAST SESSION.

The number of Matriculated Students in the past Session was 177 : of these 90 were from Canada East, 72 from Canada West, 3 from Nova Scotia, 1 from New Brunswick, 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 6 from the United States.

The names of the students who passed the Examinations in Natural History are as follows :—

Botany.

Class 1st.—T. G. Roddick, and C.W. Kelly, (Aeq. Prize) ; Edwin D. Ault, (2nd Prize), D. McDiarmid, Donald D. Booth.

Class 2nd.—C. J. Rattray, John Corsan, J. G. Kitson, C. W. Padfield, J. J. Reid, G. Stanton, J. R. Wanless, J. S. Proudfoot, J. Gillies, P. McLaren, D. R. Morrison, J. E. W. Holwell, T. L. Howland, D. T. McPherson, A. McLean, John Madill, D. M. Cassidy, John Perrier, A. A. Gilmore, J. St. Denis, D. M. J. Haggarty, J. J. Quarry.

Class 3rd.—Daniel Smith, Daniel Legault, Jas. McNeece, J. Campbell Simms, Adelard Guernon, James Darragh, Walter Moffat, Guy D. Daly.

Zoology.

Class 1st.—D. McDiarmid, (Prize), T. G. Roddick, John Corsan.

Class 2nd.—None.

Class 3rd.—E. J. Miller, P. P. Aikman, J. F. McPherson.

The number of Students who passed the Primary Examination, which includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Botany or Zoology, was 35, as follows :—

Mr. Jonas J. Hervey, Brockville, C.W.
" James B. Hall, Montreal, C. E.
" Alex. Falkner, Lancaster, C. W.
" Robt. C. Blair, Ha ha Bay, C. E.
" George Duncan, Montreal, "
" John R. Mackie, Melbourne, "
" George Ross, Montreal, "
" Thos. D. Lang, Owen Sound, C. W.
" John G. Cullen, Ottawa, "
" Benj. F. Burch, Fort Codington, N. Y.
" James Hayes, Simcoe, C. W.
" Julius Leavitt, Melbourne, C. E.
" Edmond Longley, Waterloo, C. W.
" Chas. S. Parke, Quebec, C. E.
" Wm. Wakeham, " "
" Alex. C. Savage, Gloucester, C.W.
" Edmond C. Walsh, Durham, C. E.
" Sam. Campbell, Williamstown, C.W.
" Chas. H. Cooke, Mt. Pleasant, "
" Alex. Anderson, Georgiana, C. W.
" John Burgess, Belleville, "
" Philip Burrows, Ottawa, "
" Patk. Robertson, St. Andrews, C. E.
" Wm. Gardner, Beauharnois, "
" Jas. A. Knowles, Cookstown, C.W.
" Jas. C. Irvine, Montreal, C. E.
" Frank Cox, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
" Cornelius J. F. R. Phelan, St. Colomba, C. E.
" Charles E. Hickey, East Williamsburg, C. W.
" Thomas Gendron, Quebec. C. E.
" Alex. R. Fergusson, Williamstown, C. W.
" Rufus S. Parker, Newport, N. S.
" William Fuller, London, C. W.
" John McCurdy, Chatham, N. B.
" John Corsan, Milwaukie, U. S.

The following list contains the names of the students presented for the degree of M.D., C.M., their residences and the subjects of their Theses.

Edward P. Hurd,	Eaton, C.E.,	Bright's Disease.
Jonathan C. Jones,	Maitland, C.W.,	Scabies.
Malcolm R. Meigs,	Bedford, C.E.,	Delirium Tremens.
Silas J. Bower,	Kemptville, C.W.,	Acute Pleurisy.

Stuart Crichton,	Prescott, C.W.,	Typhus Fever
James Robertson,	Georgetown, P.E.I.,	Morbus Coxarius
John B. Christie,	Oxford, C.W.,	Acute Pneumonia.
John M. McVean,	Montague, C.W.,	Stricture of the Urethra.
Charles E Graham,	Ottawa, C.W,	Acute Rheumatism.
George C. Butler,	Brighton, C.W.,	Diabetes Mellitus.
Alfred Codd,	Ottawa, C.W.,	Acute Bronchitis.
Hannibal W. Wood,	Dunham, C.E.,	Injuries by Cold.
James Fitzgerald,	Fenelon Falls, C.W.,	Acute Peritonitis.
James T. Halliday,	Vernonville, C.W.,	Circulation of the blood in the Adult.
Richard T. Langrell,	Ottawa, C.W,	The Respiration of Plants and Animals.
Abraham C. Godfrey,	Montreal, C E,	Diphtheria.
Walter J. McInnes,	Vittoria, C.W.,	Diphtheria.
Henry L. Vercoe,	Sparta, C. W.,	Jaundice.
Alfred Beaudet,	Coteau du Lac, C E.,	Syphilitic Orchitis.
Napoleon Mongena's,	Rigaud, C.E.,	Lobular Pneumonia in the Adult.
Thadée A. Dufort,	St. Marks, C.E.,	Observations on Fractures
George Shirk,	Selkirk, C.W.,	Carcinoma Uteri.
John E. K. Switzer,	Earnestown, C. W.,	Pulmonary Tubercle.
John F. Cassidy,	Goderich, C.W.,	Chemistry, its application to Medicine.
Henry C. Rugg,	Compton, C.E.,	Inflammation.
John R. Mackie,	Melbourne, C.E,	Chronic Valv. dis. Hear
John W. Bligh.	Quebec, C.E.,	Digitalis Purpurea.
John C. Anderson,	Sorel, C E,	Rabies and Hydrophobia
Cornelius J. R. Phelan,	Montreal, C.E.,	Continued Fever.
Gilbert P. Girdwood,	Do. C.E.,	Testing for Arsenic
James A. Temple,	Quebec, C.E.,	Uterine Hæmorrhage -
John R. Richardson,	Do. C.E.,	Tobacco.
Prospere Bender,	Do. C.E.,	Aconitum Napellus.
Robt. C. Blair,	"Ha ha Bay,"	Pleurisy.

PRIZES.

The Medical Faculty prizes consist, first of the HOLMES GOLD MEDAL, founded this session by the Faculty in honour of the memory of their late Dean and two prizes, in books, to the amount of $20 each. The Holmes medal was competed for by students of the graduating class, who had passed their final examinations, and whose thesis were considered sufficiently meritorious to permit them to compete. The examinations were in writing, three questions being proposed on each of the eight branches, primary and final, the questions, if perfectly answered, amounting in the aggregate to 400 marks, 200 marks being allowed for the best thesis. Although more than a dozen theses were considered worthy to compete, only three students competed for this honour—viz., Messrs Hurd, Langrell, and Rugg—and after a close competition of seven hours' duration, the medal was awarded to Mr. E. P. Hurd, of Eaton, C. E.

The PRIZE FOR THE BEST EXAMINATION in the final branches was

awarded to H. L. Vercoe, Sparta, C. W; and in the primary branches, was divided between George Ross, of Montreal, C. E., and Wm. Gardner, Beauharnois, C. E.

The Professor's Prize in Clinical Medicine to George C. Butler, Brighton, C.W.

The prizes in Natural History were awarded as follows :—

T. G. Roddick, 1st prize in Botany; C. W.Kelly, 1st prize in Botany; Edwin C. Ault, 2nd prize in Botany; D. McDiarmid, prize in Zoology; and C. E. Graham, prize for the best collection of Canadian plants.

In Practical Anatomy, Demonstrator's Prizes :—

Senior Class.—For general excellence as a practical Anatomist, for punctuality of attendance at the class. Prize awarded to Mr. William Fuller.

Students of the second and third year's course who deserve honourable mention as good practical Anatomists—Mr. George Ross, Mr. James Hayes, and Mr. Patrick Robertson.

Junior Class—Prize awarded to Mr. Thomas G. Roddick.

Students of the first year who gave satisfaction for diligence and attention —Messrs. Quarry, Haggarty and Reid.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS OF THE FACULTY.

Chap. I.

Relative to the Courses of Lectures, Fees, &c.

1st. Each Professor shall deliver at least five lectures during the week, except in the classes of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, in which only two Lectures shall be required; and in that of Medical Jurisprudence, if extended through six months, in which case three Lectures a week will suffice.

2nd. Each Lecture shall be of one hour's duration.

3rd. Every Professor shall occasionally examine his class upon the subjects treated of in his preceding Lectures; and every such examination shall be considered a Lecture.

4th. A roll of the names of the Students attending each class shall be called from time to time.

5th. All tickets which have not a Certificate of Attendance attached, shall be rejected when presented as testimonials previous to examination, unless the omission can be satisfactorily accounted for.

6th. The Fee for each class shall be $12, with the following exceptions : for that of Medical Jurisprudence, $10; for those of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, $6 each, for Botany and Zoology, $5. The Class fees are payable in advance.

7th. Any Student, after having paid the Fees, and attended two courses of any class, shall be entitled to a perpetual ticket for that class.

8th. The course of all the classes, except those of Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, shall be of six months' duration; the Classes of Clinical Medicine and of Clinical Surgery of three months' duration; and that of Medical Jurisprudence, either of three months' duration, in

which case Five Lectures a week shall be given, or of six months' duration, in which case only three Lectures a week shall be required.

9th. The courses shall commence on the first Monday in November, and with the exception of a vacation at Christmas, shall continue to the end of April.

10th. The Matriculation examinations will be held during the first week of the Session, and shall consist of an examination in some Latin Classic, such as Cæsar, Sallust, Virgil, or Horace, at the option of the Student, and in English or French composition.

Chap. II.

Of the Qualification and Studies of Students and Candidates for the Medical Degree.

1st. All Students desirous of attending the Medical Lectures, shall, at the commencement of each Session, enroll their names and residences in the Register of the Medical Faculty and procure from the Registrar a ticket of Matriculation, for which each Student shall pay a fee of $2.

2nd. The said Register shall be closed on the 31st day of December in each year, and no tickets obtained from any of the Professors shall be received without previous Matriculation.

3rd. No one shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery who shall not either; 1stly, have attended Lectures for a period of at least Four Sessions in this University, or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved of by this University, or 2ndly, have studied medicine during at least Four years, and during that time have attended Lectures for a period of at least Three Sessions, either in this University or some other University, College, or School of Medicine, approved of by this University.

4th. Candidates for the final Examination shall furnish Testimonials of attendance on the following branches of Medical Education, viz:

Anatomy,
Chemistry,
Theory and practice of Surgery,
Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children,
Materia Medica and Pharmacy,
Clinical Medicine,
Clinical Surgery,
Practical Anatomy,
Institutes of Medicine,

} Of which two Courses will be required

Medical Jurisprudence,
Botany and Zoology,

} Of which one Course will be required.

Provided, however, that Testimonials equivalent to, though not precisely the same as those above stated, may be presented and accepted.

5th. The Candidate must also give proof by ticket of having attended during twelve months the practice of the Montreal General Hospital, or that of some other Hospital, approved of by this University.

6th. Moreover no one shall be permitted to become a Candidate for examination who shall not have attended at least One Session of this University, and during that Session at least four six months' classes, or three six months' and two three months' classes.

7th. Every Candidate for the degree must, on or before the first day of April, present to the Dean of the Medical Faculty testimonials of his qualifications, entitling him to an examination, and also a Thesis or inaugural dissertation, written by himself, on some subjects connected with Medical or Surgical Science, either in the Latin, English, or French Language. He must at the same time, deliver to the Dean of the Faculty the following Certificate.

MONTREAL ——— 18—.

I, the undersigned, being desirous of obtaining the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, do hereby declare that I have attained the age of twenty-one years (or, if the case be otherwise, that I shall have attained the age of twenty-one years before the next graduation day), and that I am not, (or, shall not be at that time) under articles as a pupil or apprentice to any Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary. (Signed,) A.B.

8th. The trials to be undergone by the Candidate shall be:

1. The matriculation examination referred to in Section 10 supra. Students will undergo this Examination at the commencement of the first session of their attendance.

2. The private examination of his Thesis as evidence both of Medical and General acquirement, followed (if approved) by its public defence.

3. A general examination on all the branches of Medical and Surgical Science, oral, and by written papers.

This examination will be divided into Primary and Final, the former comprehending the branches of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Zoology or Botany; the latter, those of Practice of Medicine Surgery, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. It will be optional with the student to present himself for the primary examination at the end of the third session.

9th. The following Oath or affirmation will be exacted from the Candidate before receiving his Degree:

SPONSIO ACADEMICA.

In Facultate Medicinæ Universitatis McGill.

Ego, A———B———; Doctoratus in Arte Medica titulo jam donandus, sancto coram Deo cordium scrutatore, spondeo, me in omnibus grati animo officiis, erga hanc Universitatem ad extremum vitæ halitum, perseveraturum; tum porro artem medicam, caute, caste et probe exercitaturum, et quoad in me est, omnia ad ægrotorum corporum salutem conducentia cum fide procuraturum; quæ denique, inter medendum, visa vel audita silere conveniat, non sine gravi causa vulgaturum. Ita præsens mihi spondenti adsit Numen.

11th. The Fee for the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery shall be twenty dollars, to be paid by the successful Candidate immediately after examination, together with a Registration Fee of one dollar.

12th. The money arising from the Fees of Graduation, as well as those of Matriculation, shall be applied to the enlargement of the Medical Library and Museum, and to defraying their expenses.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS.

ANATOMY.—Gray, Wilson, Ellis, Dublin Dissector, Sharpey and Quain.

CHEMISTRY.—Graham, Kane, Silliman.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Pereira's Elements, Royle's Manual, Wood's Therapeutics, Stillé's Therapeutics.—Pereira on Food and Diet.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, *Physiology*.—Todd and Bowman's Physiological Anatomy. Carpenter, Dalton or Dunglison's Principles of Human Physiology. Kirke and Paget's Manual. *Pathology*.—Williams' Principles of Medicine, Chomel's General Pathology. Jones and Sieveking's or Gross' Pathological Anatomy.

SURGERY.—Holmes' Surgery, Miller's do, Gross' do, Erichsen's do, Druitt's do.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Aitkin's Science and Practice of Medicine, Wood's Practice of Medicine, Watson's Practice of Physic, Barlow's Practice.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Orfila Medicine Legal, Devergie Medicine Legal, Theorique et Pratique, Taylor's Jurisprudence, Guy's Forensic Medicine, Taylor on Poisons.

MIDWIFERY.—Churchill, Ramsbotham, Cazeaux.

N.B. Boarding may be obtained at from Twelve to Sixteen Dollars per Month.

Medical Faculty.---Time Table.---Session 1864-65.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, -	9	9	9	9	9		A.M.
SURGERY, - - - - -	10	10	10	10	10		
MIDWIFERY, - - - -	11	11	11	11	11		
HOSPITAL, - - - - -	12	12	12	12	12	12	NOON.
CLINICAL LECTURES, - -			12			12	
ANATOMY, - - - - -	2	2	2	2	2		P.M.
MATERIA MEDICA, - -	3	3	3	3	3		
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, - -	4	4	4	4	4		
NATURAL HISTORY, - -	4				4	9 A.M.	
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, -	5		5		5		
CHEMISTRY, - - - - -	7	7	7	7	7		

Faculty of Law.

The Principal, (ex-officio.)

Professors—Badgley.
Abbott.
Torrance.
Lafrenaye.
Laflamme.
Carter.

Dean of the Faculty,—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., B.C.L.

The several courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Law, comprise every branch of Legal Study.

The Educational Officers of this Faculty have felt that the Law of Lower Canada, though in many of its details purely local, retains, as its leading characteristics, the noble and imposing features of the civil law, and that the principles established in the Roman jurisprudence, still form the groundwork of many of its departments. The Lectures, therefore, though prepared with especial reference to the Law of Lower Canada, have been as far as consistent with their primary object, divested of any purely sectional character, and are made to inculcate such comprehensive principles, as form, to a great extent, the basis of every system of jurisprudence.

It is considered that this system will afford to students of the Laws of Lower Canada, a better foundation for their subsequent studies, and tend to give them a more extended and comprehensive grasp of legal subjects, than a course of instruction conducted solely with reference to local law; while it is hoped, in view of the increased importance which the study of civil law is everywhere assuming, that the advantages offered, and the mode of education adopted by this Faculty, will open to it an extensive field of usefulness.

The complete course of study in this Faculty extends over three years; but may be shortened to two years, when the student matriculates in the third year of his indentures.

The following are the subjects comprised in the complete course of three years :—

TO STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

On Public and Constitutional Law.

Professor CARTER.

On obligations, and on the general principles of the Law of Contracts.

Professor ABBOTT.

On the Civil Law. Persons under the Roman Law, Inst. B. I.

Professor TORRANCE.

On the origin and History of the Laws of France, of England, and of Lower Canada.

Professor LAFRENAYE.

On the Law of Real Estate and Customary Law.
Minority.
Tutors and Curators.
Husband and Wife.
Fiefs.
Servitudes.

Professor LAFLAMME.

TO STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

On Criminal Law.

Professor CARTER.

On Commercial Contracts.
Agency.
Bailments.
Partnerships.
Bills and Notes.
Insurance.

Professor ABBOTT.

On the Civil Law.
Property in possession, *jus in re.* Inst. B I. & II., B. III.T. 1--13.

Professor TORRANCE.

On Legal Bibliography,
The Bibliography of English Law ;
of French Law ; and
of Canadian Law.

Professor LAFRENAYE.

On the Law of Real Estate and Customary Law.
Successions.
Donations and Wills.
Contracts of Marriage.
Community of Property.

Professor LAFLAMME.

TO STUDENTS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

On Criminal Law.

Professor CARTER.

On Commercial Contracts.
Shipping, and Merchant Seamen.
Sale.
Pleading.
Practice,

Professor ABBOTT.

Inst. B. III. T. 14-30. & B. IV.
International Law.
Conflict of Laws.
Evidence.

Professor TORRANCE.

On Leases.
Deposits
Sequestrations.
Pledges.
Suretyships.
Compositions.
Imprisonments.

Professor LAFRENAYE.

On the Law of Real Estate and Customary Law.
Dower.
Privileges and Hypotheques.
Prescriptions.
Judicial Sales.

Professor LAFLAMME.

Students who avail themselves of the privilege of attending two years only, will, nevertheless, be required to pass an examination in the subjects comprised in the three years' course.

Occasional Students will be received without matriculation, for attendance on any particular series of Lectures; and Students in the Faculty of Arts will be permitted to attend any of the courses, on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by that Faculty.

The matriculation fee is ten shillings, payable only by Students who have not previously matriculated in any other Faculty. The annual fee for the full course of Lectures is fixed for the present at three pounds ten shillings; for attendance on any one series of Lectures, one pound five shillings, per annum; and the fee on graduation, including *diploma*, is one pound five shillings.

Students who have completed their course of three years,—or of two years, if they have commenced in the third year of their indentures,—and have passed a satisfactory examination, will be entitled upon the certificate and recommendation of the Law Faculty, to the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

Applications for admission may be made to the Dean of the Faculty or to the Secretary of the College. The classes will be opened on the 6th November, 1865.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO DEGREES.

In addition to the regulations mentioned under the several Faculties, the Corporation has in accordance with the terms of Chap. VIII of the Statutes, enacted the following regulations:—

(1.) Every candidate for the degree of D.C.L. in course, under Chap. VIII, Sec. 4 of the Statutes, shall be required to prepare and submit to the Faculty of Law for its approval, a Thesis on some legal subject, the subject to be first approved by the Faculty; and the Faculty shall report on such Thesis to the Corporation at one of its regular meetings.

(2.) In all cases in which any one is proposed for an Honorary or *Ad Eundem* Degree, it shall be necessary for the Member of Corporation who makes the proposal, to state in writing the grounds upon which he advocates the granting of the said degree; and when the case shall be referred to the Faculties, copies of such written proposal and grounds shall be transmitted to the different Faculties by the Secretary, for their consideration.

(3.) The Fees for Degrees shall be as follows:—

Degree of B.A.	in course,	$5
" B.C.L.	"	5
" M.D., C.M.	"	20
" M.A.	"	10
" D.C.L.	"	50
" LL.D.	"	50
Diploma for any Honorary or Ad Eundem Degree,		10

Prizes, Honours and Standing.

Session 1864-65.

FACULTY OF LAW.

RANKING OF STUDENTS AS TO GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

3rd Year.

NORMAN WILLIAM TRENHOLME, B.A., first in all the classes—*Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal.* Thomas Page Butler, 2nd in four classes. «

2nd Year.

JOHN ALEXANDER BOTHWELL, B.A., first in four classes. C. Alphonse Geoffrion, second in two classes.

1st Year.

ASA GORDON, first in two classes and second in two classes. John Rice McLaurin and Alexander Edward Mitchell, equal; each first in one class.

STANDING OF STUDENTS IN THE RESPECTIVE CLASSES.

COMMERCIAL LAW—PROFESSOR ABBOTT.

3rd Year.

1st, Norman William Trenholme, B.A.; 2nd, Thos Page Butler.

2nd Year.

1st, John Alexander Bothwell, B.A.; 2nd, Edwin Ruthven Johnson.

1st Year.

1st, Asa Gordon; 2nd, Abel Adams.

CIVIL LAW—PROFESSOR TORRANCE.

3rd Year.

1st, Norman William Trenholme, B.A.; 2nd, Thos. Page Butler.

2nd Year.

1st, John Alexander Bothwell, B.A.; 2nd, Richard Stoddart Lawlor.

1st Year.

1st, Asa Gordon; 2nd, Frederick Stiles Lyman, George Austin Pease, B.A.; equal.

JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL HISTORY—PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

3rd Year.

1st, Norman William Trenholme, B.A.; 2nd, Thos. Page Butler.

2nd Year.

1st, Christopher Berfield Carter, John Alexander Bothwell, B.A., equal; 2nd, C. Alphonse Geoffrion.

1st Year.

1st, Alexander Edward Mitchell; 2nd, George Robert William Kittson, Asa Gordon, equal.

CUSTOMARY LAW AND THE LAW OF REAL ESTATE—PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

3rd Year.

1st, Norman William Trenholme, B.A.; 2nd, Richard Stoddart Lawlor, Ambroise Choquet, equal.

2nd Year.

1st, John Alexander Bothwell, B.A.; 2nd, C. Alphonse Geoffrion.

1st Year.

1st, John Rice McLaurin; 2nd, Asa Gordon.

CRIMINAL LAW—PROFESSOR CARTER.

3rd Year.

1st, Norman William Trenholme, B.A.; 2nd, Richard Stoddart Lawlor Thomas Page Butler, equal.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

HONOURS AND PRIZES.

E. P. HURD, for Thesis and Special Examination in all the branches of study —*The Holmes Gold Medal.*
H. L. VERCOE, for the best Final Examination.
GEORGE ROSS and WM. GARDNER, for the best Primary Examination.
GEORGE C. BUTLER, Professor's Prize in Clinical Medicine.
T. J. RODDICK, C. W. KELLEY and E. C. AULT, Professor's prizes in Botany.
D. McDIARMID, Professor's prize in Zoology.
C. E. GRAHAM, prize for the best Collection of Plants.
WILLIAM FULLER Demonstrator's prize in Practical Anatomy.
THOS. G. RODDICK, do do Junior Class

LIST OF MEDICAL STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATIONS IN BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY, 1865.

BOTANY. (*Class 1st.*)—T. G. Roddick and C. W. Kelly, (Aeq. Prize.) Edwin D. Ault, (2nd Prize,) D. McDiarmid, Donald D. Booth. (*Class 2nd.*)—C. J. Rattray, John Corsan, J. G. Kitson, C. W. Padfield, J. J. Reid, G. Stanton, J. R. Wanless, J. S. Proudfoot, J Gillies, P. McLaren, D. R. Morrison, J. E W. Holwell, T. L. Howland, D. T. McPherson, A. McLean, John Madill, D. M. Cassidy, John Perrier, A. A. Gilmore, J. St. Denis, D. M. J. Haggarty, J. J. Quarry. (*Class 3rd*)—Daniel Smith, Daniel Legault, Jas. McNeece, J. Campbell Simms, Adelard Guernon, James Darragh, Walter Moffat, Guy D. Daly.

ZOOLOGY. (*Class 1st.*)—D. McDiarmid, (Prize), T. G. Roddick, John Corsan. (*Class 2nd.*)—None. (*Class 3rd.*)—E. J. Miller, P. P. Aikman, J. F. McPherson.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

HONOURS AND PRIZES.

Graduating Class.

B. A. Honours in Classics.
BREWSTER, WILLIAM—1st Rank Honours—*Chapman Gold Medal.*

B. A. Honours in Natural Science
MORRISON, JAMES D.—1st Rank Honours—*Logan Gold Medal.*
FOWLER, WILLIAM—1st Rank Honours.
McOUAT, WALTER—1st Rank Honours.

B. A. Honours in English Literature.
KRANS, EDWARD H.—1st Rank Honours—*Shakespere Gold Medal.*

Third Year.

Bethune, Meredith B.—1st Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; Prize in Zoology; Prize in French.
Macduff, A. Ramsay—1st Rank General Standing; Prize in Moral Philosophy; 2nd Prize for Collection of Plants.
Browne, Arthur Adderley—1st Rank General Standing; Prize in Zoology.
Stewart, Colin Campbell—1st Rank General Standing.
Chipman, Clarence—1st Rank General Standing; Prize in German.
Anderson, J. De Witt—2nd Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics.
Wilson, John—2nd Rank General Standing.
Morrison, John—Prize in Hebrew.
Perrigo, James—1st Prize for Collection of Plants.

Passed the Sessional Examination.

Bethune, Macduff, Browne, Stewart, Chipman, Anderson, Wilson, Hart, Tabb, Perrigo, Morrison, Beckett, McLeod.

Second Year.

Holiday, Caleb—(High School) 1st Rank General Standing.
Archibald, John—(Nova Scotia) 2nd Rank General Standing; Prize in Botany.
Brown, C. E. C.—(Lennoxville) 1st Rank Honours in Mathematics, and Prize.
Duncan, Alex.—Prize in German.

Passed the Sessional Examination.

Holiday, Archibald, Fraser, Carmichael, Brown, Duncan.

First Year.

Brooks, Charles H.—(Lennoxville) 1st Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; Prize in English.
Marler, William—(High School) 2nd Rank Honours in Mathematics, and Prize; 1st Rank General Standing; Prize in Classics; Prize in Hebrew.
Laing, Robert—(Normal School) 2nd Rank General Standing; Prize in History; Prize in English.
Spong, J. J. R.—(High School) Prize in Chemistry.

Passed the Sessional Examination.

Brooks, Marler, Laing, T. F. Wood, Spong, Mitchell, Slack, F. C. Wood.

STANDING OF STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Ordinary B. A. Examination.—(Moral and Mental Philosophy and English Literature)—Class 1st: Krans. Class 2nd: McOuat, Gibb, Fowler.

Third Year.—(Moral and Mental Philosophy and English Literature)—Class 1st: Macduff (prize); Browne, Wilson, Bethune and Stewart, equal. Class 2nd: Perrigo, Anderson and Chipman, equal; Tabb McLeod, Morrison. Class 3rd: Hart, Beckett.

Second Year.—(Logic)—Class 1st: Archibald. Class 2nd: Holiday, Carmichael. Class 3rd: Duncan, C. E. C. Brown, Fraser, Foster. (English)—Class 1st: Holiday. Class 2nd: Carmichael; Archibald and Fraser, equal. Class 3rd: Duncan, C. E. C. Brown, Foster.

First Year.—(English and Logic)—Class 1st: Laing (prize), Brooks (prize) Thos. F. Wood, Marler. Class 2nd: Mitchell, Spong, Hindley, G. Brown.* Class 3rd: Slack, F. O. Wood, Dart, Kennedy.

Honour Examinations.

B. A. Honour Examinations in English Literature.—First Rank.—Edward H. Krans.

CLASSICS AND HISTORY.

Ordinary B. A. Examination.—(Greek)—Class 1st: Brewster. Class 2nd: Gibb.

(Latin)—Class 1st: Brewster. Class 2nd: Gibb.

Third Year.—(Greek)—Class 1st: Bethune (prize), Anderson, Macduff; Chipman and Wilson, equal; Browne and Stewart, equal. Class 2nd: Hart, Court; Morrison and Perrigo, equal. Class 3rd: Tabb, Beckett.

(Latin)—Class 1st: Anderson (prize); Bethune and Wilson, equal; Browne; Macduff and Stewart, equal; Chipman. Class 2nd: Hart, Court; Perrigo and Tabb, equal; Morrison. Class 3rd: McLeod, Beckett.

Second Year.—(Greek)—Class 1st: Holiday, Archibald. Class 2nd: Fraser, Duncan, Carmichael. Class 3rd: Foster.

(Latin)—Class 1st: Holiday. Class 2nd: Archibald; Duncan and Fraser, equal; Taylor, Carmichael. Class 3rd: Foster, C. E. C. Brown.

First Year.—(Greek)—Class 1st: Brooks (prize), Marler. Class 2nd: T. Franklin Wood. Class 3rd: Mitchell, Slack, Spong, Laing, Dart, Clark; Hindley and F. O. Wood, equal; Kennedy.

(Latin)—Class 1st: Brooks and Marler (prize), equal; T. F. Wood. Class 2nd: Laing, Slack, Mitchell, Spong. Class 3rd: F. O. Wood, Clark, Dart, Kennedy.

(History of Greece)—Class 1st: Laing (prize); Marler, Spong, Brooks, Mitchell, T. Franklin Wood. Class 2nd: Hindley and F. O. Wood, equal. Class 3rd: Clark, Dart, Baynes.

Honour Examinations.

B. A. Honours.—First Rank.—William Brewster.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Ordinary B. A. Examination.—Class 1st: James D. Morrison, Gibb. Class 2nd: none. Class 3rd: Brewster.

Third Year.—Class 1st: Bethune, Macduff, Tabb, Stewart. Class 2nd: Hart, Arthur Browne, Wilson, John Morrison, Anderson, Chipman. Class 3rd: Perrigo, Beckett, McLeod.

Second Year.—Class 1st: C. E. C. Brown, Holiday, Fraser. Class 2nd: Archibald, Carmichael. Class 3rd: Duncan.

First Year.—Class 1st: Brooks, Marler, Laing. Class 2nd: T. F. Wood, Mitchell, Kennedy. Class 3rd: Spong, G. Brown,* F. O. Wood, Slack, Baynes.

Honour Examinations.

Second Year.—C. E. C. Brown, 1st Rank Honours & Prize.

First Year.—William Marler, 2nd Rank Honours & Prize.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Ordinary B. A. Examination.—(Geology and Mineralogy)—Class 1st: Morrison, Fowler, McOuat. Class 3rd: Gibb, Krans.

Third Year.—(Zoology)—Class 1st: Bethune and Browne, equal, (prize); Macduff, (2nd prize for collection of plants); Perrigo, (1st prize for collection of plants). Class 2nd: Chipman, Stewart, Beckett, Tabb. Class 3rd: McLeod and Anderson, equal, Hart, Morrison, Wilson, Court.

Second Year.—(Botany)—Class 1st: Archibald, (prize), C. E. C. Brown, Duncan, G. Brown.* Class 2nd: Carmichael. Class 3rd: Holiday, Foster, Fraser, Hall.

First Year.—(Chemistry)—Class 1st: G. Brown,* Spong (prize), Laing. Class 2nd: Brooks, Dart, Mitchell, Marler, Hindley. Class 3rd: Baynes, T. F. Wood, Clark, Kennedy, Slack, F. O. Wood.

Honour Examinations.

B. A Honours.—First Rank.—James Morrison, William Fowler, Walter McOuat.

FRENCH.

Third Year.—Advanced Course—Class 1st: Bethune (prize). Class 2nd: Perrigo, Macduff, Hart. Class 3rd: Tabb.
Elementary Course—Class 1st: Browne. Class 2nd: none. Class 3rd: Wilson, McLeod.

Second Year.—Advanced Course—Class 1st: Holiday. Class 2nd: none. Class 3rd: none.

Elementary Course—Class 1st: Fraser, Archibald. Class 2nd: C. E. C. Brown, Hall. Class 3rd: none.

GERMAN.

Third Year.—Class 1st: Chipman (prize). Class 2nd: Anderson. Class 3rd: Court.

Second Year.—Class 1st: Duncan (prize). Class 2nd: Taylor.* Class 3rd Foster.

HEBREW.

Senior Class.—Stewart, Hart.

Intermediate Class—Morrison (prize); Dixon,* Douglas.*

Junior Class.—Marler (prize); Jackson,* Laing, Dart; Mitchell and Spong, equal.

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* Partial and Occasional Students.

Students of the University.

Session 1864-5.

McGILL COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Adams, Abel,
Baynes, Edward Alfred
Bouthillier, Charles Frontenac,
Bothwell, John Alexander, B.A.
Brossoit, Thomas,
Buïe, Arthur.
Butler, Thomas P.
Campbell, James, jr.
Carter, Christopher Benfield.
Caron, Adolphe Philippe.
Chamberlain, John, jr.
Choquet, Ambroise.
Couillard, Jean Baptiste.
Cushing, Lemuel, Jr., B.A.
Dansereau, Arthur.
Dettmers, Frederick.
Dewitt, Caleb Strong, B.A.
Doucet, Theodore.
Drummond, William Dominick,
Drummond, Charles George Bruce, B.A
Duprat, Pierre Urgel.
Farmer, William Owen.
Geoffrion, C. Alphonse.
Gilman, Francis E., M.A.
Gordon, Asa.
Green, Lonsdale, B.A.
Hill, George W.
Holton, Edward.
Houle, Alphonse.
Houliston, Alexander.
Johnson, Edwin Ruthven.
Kenney, William Robert.
Kimber, René Edouard.
Kittson, George Robert William
Lawlor, Richard Stoddart.
Lamère, Emmanuel.
Leonard, John Francis.
Lillie, Ralph Wardlaw.
Lyman, Frederick Stiles.
Lyman, Elisha Stiles.
McCord, David Ross, B.A.
McLaurin, John Rice.
Mitchell, Alexander Edward.
Pease, George Austin, B.A.
Pratt, Jean Charles Alfred.
Ramsay, Robert Anstruther, B.A.
Rixford, Emmett H.
Rose, William.
Robidoux, Joseph Emery.
Ronayne, John.
Short, Robert.
Tanguay, Michel Joseph Rémy.
Trenholme, Edward H., M.D.
Trenholme, Norman William, B.A.
Terrill, Joseph Lee.
Watson, Samuel James.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Aberdein, Robert, Chippawa,	C.W.	Burrows Philip, Ottawa,	C.W.
Ahern, William, Montreal,	C.E.	Butler, George C., Brighton,	do
Aikman, Robert P., Ancaster,	C.W.	Cabanne, James S., Montreal,	C.E.
Alard, Alphonse, Chambly,	C.E.	Campbell, Samuel, Glengary,	C.W.
Anderson Alexander, Georgina,	C.W.	Case, William H., Hamilton,	do
Archambault, Gedion, Montreal,	C.E.	Cassidy, David M., Montreal,	C.E.
Ardagh Johnson A., Orillia,	C.W	Chipman, Clarence H., Montreal,	do
Ault, Edmond D., Aultsville,	C.W.	Christie, John B., Oxford,	C.W.
Baynes, Donald, Montreal,	C.E.	Church Clarence R, Ashton,	do
Beaudet, Alfred, Coteau-du-Lac,	do	Clare, Henry L., Montreal,	C.E.
Benoit, Pierre, Montreal,	do	Codd, Alfred, Ottawa,	C.W.
Bernier, C. F. Xavier, Quebec,	do	Cooke, Charles H., Mt. Pleasant,	do
Blair, Robert C., Hal Hal Bay,	do	Corsan, John Milwaukie,	U.S.
Booth, Donald B., Odessa,	C.W.	Cox, Frank, Charlottetown,	P E.I.
Bower, Silas J., Kemptville,	do	Crichton, Stuart, Prescott,	C.W.
Brewster, Charles, Montreal,	C.E.	Cullen, John G, Ottawa.,	CW.
Bryson, William G., Lindsay,	C.W.	D'Avignon, John E., Montreal,	C.E.
Burch, Ben. F., Fort Coddington,	N.Y.	D'Orsey, Thomas G., Montreal,	do
Burgess, John, Montreal,	C.E.	Daly, Guy D., Minnesota,	C.W

Dansereau, Charles, Vercheres, C.E.
Dansereau, Elzear, do do
Darragh, James, Montreal, do
DeGrosbois, Tancred B., Chambly, do
Dickinson, George S., Quebec, do
Dickson, John, Kingston, C.W.
Dougan, Willliam, St. Catherines, do
Duclos, Esrom A., Montreal, C.E.
Dufort, Thadée A., St. Mark, do
Duncan, George, Montreal, do
Ethier, Cælixte, St. Benoit, do
Falkner, Alexander, Lancaster, C.W.
Ferguson, A. R., Williamstown, do
Fitzgerald, James, Fenelon Falls, do
Forrest, James, R. V., Chicoutimi, C.E
Fraser, William H., Perth, C.W.
Fuller, William, London, do
Gardner, William, Beauharnois, C.E
Gendron, Thomas, Beauport, C.E.
Gillies, John, Morristown, C.W.
Gilmour, Angus A., Granby, C.E.
Girdwood, Gilbert P., Montreal, do
Godfrey, Abraham C., do do
Goldstone, George, Quebec, do
Gordon, Robert, Osnabrook, do
Graham, Adam C., St. Catherines, C W
Graham, Charles E., Ottawa, do
Grant, William, Williamstown, do
Grant, William H., Montreal, C.E.
Guernon, Adelard, St. Hyacinthe, do
Hagarty, Daniel M. J., Perth, C.W.
Halliday, James T., Vernonville, do
Harkin, Henry, Montreal, C.E.
Hart, David A., Montreal, do
Harwood, Charles, do do
Hayes, James, Simcoe, C.W.
Hervey, Jonas J., Brockville, do
Hickey, Charles E., Williamsburgh, do
Hodgson, Amos, Montreal, C.E.
Holwell, John E. W., Quebec, do
Howard, James, St. Andrews, do
Howland, Francis L., Middlesex, C.W.
Hurd, Edward P., Eaton, C.E.
Irvine, James C., Montreal, do
Jones, Henry M., Belleville, C.W.
Jones, John C., Maitland, do
Kelly, Clinton W., Louisville, Ky.
King, Reginald, St. Sylvester, C.E.
King, Richard Peterborough, C.W.
Kitson, John G., Berthier, C.E.
Knowles, James A., Cookstown, C.W.
LaPointe, Jovite A., Montreal, C.E.
Lang, Thomas D., Owen Sound, C.W.
Langrell, Richard T., Ottawa, do
Latour, Andre, Lachine, C E.
Law, William De W. C., Newton, C.W.
Leavitt, Julius, Melbourne, C.E.
Legault, Daniel, Isle Perrault, do
Lewis, William G., Halifax, N.S.
Longley, Edmund, Waterloo, C.E.
Lonsdell, Horace, St. Andrews, do
Loomis, John S., Belleville, C.W.
Macdonald, John, Winslow, C.E.
Macdonald, John A. S., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Mackie, John R., Melbourne, C.E.
Madill, John, West Essay, C.W.
Malloch, William B., Ottawa, C.W.
Marchesseault, Tancred E., St. Anthony, C.E.
Markell, Richard S., Osnabruck, C.W.
Marotte, Antoine, Lachine, C.E.
Marston, Alonzo W., Hall, C.W.
McArthur, Robert D, Martintown, do
McCarty, William, Henryville, C.E.
McCurdy, John, Chatham, N.B.
McDiarmid, John, Cornwall, C W.
McGowan, Henry W, Kingsey, C.E.
McInnes, Walter J., Vittoria, C.W.
McLaren, Peter, New Perth, P. Ed. I.
McLaren, Archibald Sarnia, C.W.
McLennan, Finlay, Lochiel, do
McNeece, James, Quebec, C.E.
McPherson, Robert D., Lancaster, C.W.
McPherson, Jos. T., Lancaster C.W.
McKean, John M., Montague, C.W.
Meigs, Malcolm R., Bedford, C.E.
Miller, Edward Jno, St. Catherines, C.W.
Mongenais, Napoleon, Rigaud, C.E.
Moffatt, Walter, Pennsylvania, U.S.
Morrison, David R., Montreal C.E.
Morrison, William S., Waddington, N.Y.
Nelson, Wolfred D. E., Montreal, C.E.
Nesbitt, James A., Montreal, do
O'Leary, James, Montreal, do
O'Loughlin, Joseph E., Montreal, do
O'Reilley, Charles, Hamilton, C.W.
Oliver, James W., St. Catherines do
Padfield, Charles Wm, Sarnia do
Paradis, Peter E., St. Denis, C E.
Parker, Charles S., Quebec, do
Parker, Rufus S., Newport, N.S.
Perrault, Augustus, Montreal, C E.
Perrier, John, Sherbrooke, N.S.
Powers, Lafontaine B., Port Hope, C.W.
Pridham, James, Montreal, C E.
Proudfoot, John S., Bentick, C.W.
Quarry, James J., London, do
Rainville, Felix, St. Mary's, C.E.
Rattray, Charles J., Cornwall, C.W.
Reid, Joseph J., London, do
Roberts, H. Edward, Montreal, C.E.

Robertson, Charles J., Quebec, C.E.
Robertson, Patrick, Lachute, do
Robertson, James, Georgetown P.E.I.
Roddick, Thomas G., Harbour Grace, New. F.
Ross, George, Montreal, C.E
Roy, Albert, St. Hyacinthe, do
Rugg, Henry C., Compton, do
Savage, Alexander C., Ottawa, C.W.
Sherk, George, Selkirk, do.
Simms, J. Campbell, Montreal, C.E.
Smallwood, John R., Montreal, do
Smith, Daniel, Cornwall, C.W.
Smith, John, Montreal, C.E.
St. Denis, John A., Point Fortune, C.E.
Stanton, George, Simcoe, C.W.
Stewart, Alexander, New Hamburgh, do
Stimpson, Alfred O., St Pie, C.E.
Switzer, John E. R., Earnestown, C.W.
Tanguay, Antoine, St. Hyacinthe, C.E.
Vercoe, Henry J., Sparta, C.W.
Vicat, John, Montreal, C.E.
Wakeham, William, Quebec, do
Walsh, Edmund C., Montreal do
Wanless, John A., Montreal, do
Warmington, William Montreal, do
Webb, James T., Montreal, do
Wood, Hanibal W., Dunham do

FACULTY OF ARTS.

1. *Undergraduates.*

Anderson, Jacob DeWit, Montreal.
Archibald, John Sprott, Halifax, N. S.
Baynes, George Aylmer, Montreal.
Baylis, James G. "
Beckett, William Henry, Sherbrooke.
Bethune, Meredith B., Montreal.
Brooks, Charles Henry, Lennoxville.
Browne, Arthur Adderley, Montreal.
Brown, Charles E. C., Dunham.
†Brewster, William, Montreal.
Carmichael, James "
Clarke, James Maitland, Smiths' Falls.
Court, William, Montreal.
Dart, William J., "
Duncan, Alexander, "
Foster, Charles Worcester, Waterloo.
†Fowler, William, Montreal.
Fraser, George Bane, Cross Point.
†Gibb, Charles, Montreal.
Hall, George B., Cowansville, C.E.
Holiday, Caleb Strong, Montreal.
Hart, Lewis Alexander, "
Hindley, John, Erramosa.
Kennedy, George Thomas, Montreal.
†Krans, Edward H., Frelighsburgh.
Laing, Robert, Buckingham.
McDuff, Alex. Ramsay, Montreal.
MacIntyre, A. F., Williamstown.
Marler, William, Montreal.
†McOuat, Walter, Chatham.
McLeod, Hugh, Cape Breton.
Mitchell, William, Guelph.
†Morrison, James D., Waddington.
Morrison, John, "
Peacock, William, Lanark, C.W.
Perrigo, James, Montreal.
Spiers, Robert Adams, Montreal.
Spong, John James R., "
Smith, James, "
Stephen, William "
Stewart, Colin Campbell, Musquodoboit, N S.
Tabb, Silas Everett, Montreal.
Watts, William T., Drummondville.
Wilson, John, Alexandria.
Wood, Frank O., Montreal.
Wood, Thomas Franklin, Dunham.
Yule, William Andrew, Chambly.

2. *Partial and Occasional.*

Archer, Thomas, Montreal.
Baynes, Edward Alfred, "
Brown, Gerald C., "
Copland, James B., Hinchinbrooke.
Dickson, A. R. Brantford.
Douglas, James, Montreal.
Jackson, Samuel Nelson, Brome.
McLaurin, John R., Montreal.
Taylor, Reid, Montreal.
Thomas, Richard F., Toronto.

MORRIN COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Cassels, Robert.
Cook, William.
Oliver, Theophilus H.
Pemberton, Edward H.
Robertson, Alexander.
Thomson, Henry C.
Walker, William A.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Bradley, Robert J.
Cassels, Robert.
Cook, John W.
Cook, William.
Clint, William.
Colston, James G.
McLean, Neil W.
McKenzie, John.
Oliver, Theophilus H.
Oliver, Thomas J.
Parkin, Edward A.
Patterson, John Mc D.
Robertson, Alexander.
Russell, William G.
Scott, Henry C.
Stuart, Andrew C.
Stephenson, S.
Wotherspoon, Ivan T.
Wilkie, Daniel R.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Campbell, Alexander.
Cook, John.
Cruiksbank, James.
Hutchison, William.
Fowler, William Hollingworth.
Leboureau, Alonzo.
Main, John Rankin.
Mills, William Leighs.
McLeod, Finlay.
McRae, Duncan.
Philbrick, James Wadleigh.
Robinson, Robert.
Van Allen, John Ross.
Wadleigh, William Henry.
White, James.

SUMMARY.

Students in Law, McGill College,	56
" " Morrin College,	7
" in Medicine McGill College,	177
" in Arts, McGill College,	58
" " Morrin College,	18
" " St. Francis College	15
	331
Deduct entered in two Faculties,	8
Total number of Students in College,	323
Students in Normal School,	65
Pupils in High School,	268
Pupils in Model Schools,	315
Total Students and Pupils,	971

STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Session 1864-5.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.C.L.

Thomas Page Butler.
Adolphe P. Caron.
Lemuel Cushing, Jun., B.A.
Ambroise Choquet.
Arthur Dansereau.
Francis E. Gilman.
Edward Holton.
Alexander Houliston.
William Robert Kenney.
Richard Stoddart Lawlor.
Elisha Stiles Lyman.
Emmett Hawkins Rixford.
Joseph Lee Terrill.
Edward Henry Trenholme, M.D.
Norman William Trenholme, B.A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D., C.M.

Edward P. Hurd, Eaton,	C. E.	Henry L. Vercoe, Sparta,	C. W.
Jonathan C. Jones, Maitland,	C.W.	Alfred Beaudet, Coteau du Lac,	C. E.
Malcolm R. Meigs, Bedford,	C. E.	Napoleon Mongenais, Rigaud,	do.
Silas J Bower, Kemptville,	C. W.	Thadée A. Dufort, St. Marks,	do.
Stuart Crichton, Prescott,	do.	George Shirk, Selkirk,	C. W.
James Robertson, Georgetown,	P E.I.	John E. K. Switzer, Farnestown,	do.
John B. Christie, Oxford,	C. W.	John F. Cassidy, Goderich,	do.
John M. McVean, Montague,	do.	Henry C. Rugg, Compton,	C. E.
Charles E. Graham, Ottawa,	do.	John R. Mackie, Melbourne,	do.
George C Butler, Brighton,	do.	John B. Bligh, Quebec,	do.
Alfred Codd, Ottawa,	do.	John C. Anderson, Sorel	do.
Hannibal W. Wood, Dunham,	C. E.	Cornelius J. R. Phelan, Montreal,	do.
James Fitzgerald, Fenelon Falls,	C. W.	Gilbert P. Girdwood, do.,	do.
James T Halliday, Vernonville	do.	James A. Temple, Quebec.	do.
Richard T Langrell, Ottawa,	do.	John R. Richardson, do.,	do.
Abraham C. Godfrey, Montreal,	C. E.	Prosper Bender, do.,	do.
Walter J. McInnes, Vittoria,	C. W.	Robert C. Blair, Ha-ha Bay.	

PASSED THE PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Jonas J. Hervey, Brockville,	C. W.	Alex. Anderson, Georgiana,	C. W.
James B. Hall, Montreal,	C. E.	John Burgess, Belleville,	do.
Alexander Falkner Lancaster,	C. W.	Philip Burrows, Ottawa,	do.
Robert C. Blair, Ha-ha Bay,	C. E.	Patrick Robertson, St. Andrews,	C. E.
George Duncan, Montreal,	do.	Wm. Gardner, Beauharnois,	do.
John R. Mackie, Melbourne,	do.	James A. Knowles, Cookstown,	C. W.
George Ross, Montreal,	do.	James C. Irvine, Montreal,	C. E.
Thos. D. Lang, Owen Sound,	C. W.	Frank Cox, Charlottetown,	P.E.I
John G. Cullen, Ottawa,	do.	Cornelius J. F. R. Phelan, St. Colombo,	C. E.
Benj. F. Burch, Fort Coddington,	N. Y.	Charles E. Hickey, East Williamsburg,	C. W.
James Hayes, Simcoe,	C. W.	Thomas Gendron, Quebec,	C. E.
Julius Leavitt, Melbourne,	C. E.	Alex. R. Ferguson, Williamstown,	C. W.
Edmond Longley, Waterloo,	C. W.	Rufus S. Parker, Newport,	N. S.
Charles S. Parke, Quebec,	C. E.	William Fuller, London,	C. W.
William Wakeham, do.,	do.	John McCurdy, Chatham,	N. B.
Alex. C Savage, Gloucester,	C. W.	John Corsan, Milwaukie,	U. S.
Edmond C. Walsh, Durham,	C. E.		
Sam. Campbell, Williamstown,	C. W.		
Charles H. Cook, Mt. Pleasant,	do.		

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

*In Honours.**

WILLIAM BREWSTER, of Montreal.
WILLIAM FOWLER, of Montreal.
EDWARD H. KRANS, of Freligsburgh.
WALTER MCOUAT, of Chatham.
JAS. D. MORRISON, of Waddington, N.Y.

Ordinary.

Class 1st.—None. *Class 2nd.*—CHARLES GIBB, Montreal. *Class 3rd.*—None

PASSED IN THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

McGill College.

Class 1st.
CALEB HOLIDAY.

Class 2nd.
JOHN ARCHIBALD.
GEORGE B. FRASER.
JAMES CARMICHAEL.
CHARLES E. C. BROWN.
ALEXANDER DUNCAN.

Class 3rd.
None.

Morrin College.

Class 1st.
JOHN MCKENZIE.

Class 2nd.
JOHN MC D. PATTERSON.

Class 3rd.
WM. G. RUSSELL.

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* The order in the Honour List does not imply relative standing.

Graduates of the University.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

Bethune, Rev. John, (ad eundem) 1843 | *Falloon, Rev. Daniel, (Hon.)...1844

DOCTORS OF LAWS AND OF CIVIL LAW.

Abbott, Christopher, B. C. L., (D.C.L, in Course.).....1862
Adamson, Rev. Wm. A. (D.C.L. hon).....1850
Badgley, Hon Wm.(D.C.L. hon.) 1843
Chauveau, Hon. Pierre J. O. (LL.D. hon).....1857
Davies, Rev. Benjamin, Ph. D. (LL.D. hon.).....1856
Dawson, John William, M. A. (LL.D. hon.).....1857
DeSola, Rev. A. (LL.D. hon)....1858
*Falloon, Rev. D., D. D. (LL.D. hon.).....1862
Head, Right Hon. Sir Edmund W., Baronet, M.A., (LL D. hon.) 1862
*Holmes, Andrew F., M.D., (LL. D hon.).....1858
Hunt, Thomas Sterry, M.A. (LL.D. hon.).....1865
Lawson, George, Ph. D. (LL.D. hon).....1862
Leach, Rev. Wm. T.,(D.C.L. hon)1849 (LL.D. hon.) 1857.
Logan, Sir Wm. E., Knt., (LL.D., hon.).....1856
Lundy, Rev. Francis, (D.C.L hon)1843
Lyall, Rev W., (LL D., hon.)..1864
Meredith, Edmund A., B C.L., LL.D. hon. 1857
Morris, Alexander, M.A., B.C.L. (D.C.L. in Course).....1862
Smallwood, Charles, M.D. (LL.D. hon.) 1856
*Smith, William (LL D. hon.) ..1858
*Vallieres de St. Real, Hon. J. R., (D.C.L. hon.).....1844

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Anderson, John C.....1865
*Arnoldi, Daniel, Montreal,(Hon)1847
Atkinson, Robert.....1862
Ault, Alexander.....1860
Ault, Charles.....1855
Ault, James F.....1855
Austin, Fred. John.....1862
Aylen, James.....1863
Aylen, John 1857
Baker, Albert.....1848
*Barnston, James.....(ad eun.)1856
Battersby, Charles.....1861
Beattie, David 1862
Beaudet, Alfred.....1865
Bellew, Alfred.....1862
Bergin, Darby 1847
Bessey, William E.....1863
Bender, Prospere.....1865
Bibaud, Jean G.....1843
Blacklock, John J.....1851
Blanchet, J. B 1863
Blair, Robt. C.....1865
Bligh, John W.....1865
Bogart, Irvine 1859
Boulter, George Henry.....1852
Boyer, Louis 1842
Boylan, Andrew A.....1857
Bowman, William Edward 1860
Bower, Silas J. 1865
Braithwait, Francis H.....1863
Breslin, William Irwin, Asst. Surgeon 46th Regiment of Line, 1847
Brigham, Josiah S.,.....1848
Bristol, Amos S., ...1850
Brodeur, Alphonse 1863
Brooks, Samuel T 1851
Brouse, William H.....1847
Brown, Peter E.....1863
Browse, Jocob E.....1861
Bruneau, Adolphe.....1853
Bruneau, Oliver T .....[Hon].1843
Bruneau, Onesime.....1851
Buck, Richard Maurice.....1862
Bucke, Edward H.....1852
Bullen, Chas. F.....1864
Burland, John H 1863
Burnham, Robert Wilkins.....1860
Burns, Alfred J.....1854
Burritt, Horatio C.....1863
Butler, George C 1865
*Buxton, John N.....1849
Campbell, Donald Peter.....1862
Campbell, Francis Wayland....1860
Campbell, Geo. W., M.A. [ad eun]1843

Carey, Auger, D.L....[ad. eun.] 1864
Cassidy, John F.....1865
Carroll, Robert W. W.....1859
Carson, Augustus.....1843
Carter, Samuel A.....1859
Casgrain, Charles E.,.....1851
Chagnon, Vinceslaus G. B.....1861
Challinor, Francis.....1849
Chesley, George Ashbold.....1862
Chevalier, Gustave.....1860
Christie, John B 1865
Christie, Thomas.....1848
Church, Charles Howard.....1862
Church, Goller M.....1855
Church, Levi R.....1857
Church, Mills Kemble.....1864
Church, Peter H.,.....1846
Codd, Alfred 1865
Cook, Herman L.....1854
Corbett, Augustus M.....1854
Corbett, William H.....1854
Craik, Robert.....1854
*Crawford, James.....(ad eun.)1854
Crichton, Stuart 1865
Culver, Joseph R.,.....1848
Cunynghame, W. C. Thurlow...1858
Dansereau Charles.....1842
Dansereau, Pierre.....1835
*Dease, Peter Warren.....1847
Debonald, William S.....1862
De Boucherville, Charles B.....1843
Demorest, Durham G. G.....1852
Desaulniers, Antoine A.....1863
De Selles, Charles D.....1841
Depuis, Jos. G. P.....1856
Dice, George.....1864
*Dick, James R.....1842
Dickinson, James J.....1846
Dickson, William W.....1863
Digby, James Winniet.....1863
Dodd, John.....1864
Donnelly, Charles H.....1860
*Dorion, Severe.....1843
*Dorland, Enoch P.,.....1850
Douglass, James, Quebec, (Hon.)1843
Drake, Joseph M.....1861
Dubuc, Charlemagne.....1864
*Ducket, Stephen.....1853
Duckett William A.....1859
Dufort, Thadée A.....1865
Duhamel, Louis.....1860
Duncan, James S.....1858
*Dunn, William Oscar.....1843
Easton, John.....1852
Edwards, Elphalet G.....1855
Elkington. Arthur G., Asst. Surg.
Scots Fusileer Guards.....1862
Emery, Gordon J.....1857
English, T. F.....1858
Erskine, John.....1860
Evans, Griffith.....1864
Fenwick, George Edgworth,....1847
Fergusson, Alex. A.....1864
Finlayson, John.....1834
*Fisher, John,.....1847
Fitzgerald, James.....1865
Fortin, Pierre.....1845
Foster, Stephen Sewell,.....1846
Fraser, William.....1836
Fulton, James H.....1863
Garvey, Joseph.....1852
Gascoyne, George E., Staff Asst.
Surgeon.....1861
Gauvreau, Elzear.....1855
*Gauvreau, Louis H.....1836
Gibb, George D ,.....1846
Gibson, John B.....1855
Gibson, Edward B.....1864
Giroux, Phillipe.....1859
Girdwood, Gilbert P.....1865
Glenn, C. W. E.....1858
Godfrey, Robert.....1844
Godfrey, Abraham C.....1865
Goforth, Franklin.....1863
Gordon, William Wallace.....1863
Graham, Henry.....1863
Grant, Donald J.....1863
Grant, James A.....1854
Grenier, L. P. A.....1863
Graham, Charles E 1865
Gun, James.....1861
Gustin, William Claude.....1863
Hall, Archibald.....[ad eun.]. 1843
Hall, John W.....1848
Hamilton, Andrew W.....1859
Hamilton, Rufus Frederick.....1861
Hamel, Joseph Alex.....1856
Haquin, Jean M.....1843
Harkin, Wm.....1858
Harkness, John.....1862
Harrison, David Howard.....1864
Hart, Frederick W.....1835
Halliday, James T.....1865
Henderson, Peter,.....1843
*Henry, Walter, Belleville, [Hon].1853
Henry, Walter J.....1856
Hingston, William H.,.....1851
Holden, Rufus,.....1844
*Holmes, Andrew F..(ad eun.).1843
Howard, R. Palmer,.....1848
Howden, Robert.....1857
Hulbert, Edwin Augustus.....1860
Hurlburt, George W.....1859
Hurd, Edward P 1865,
Ives, Eli.....1863

*Jackson, A. Thomas, Staff Surgeon in the Army.....1846
Jones, Thomas W....[ad eun.].1854
Jones, Jonathan C 1865
Jones, W. Justus.....1856
*K eler, Thomas.....1859
Kelly, William, Surgeon, Royal Artillery.....1846
Kemp, William.....1864
Kennedy, Richard A.....1864
*Kerr, James.....1858
Killery, St. John, Staff Asst. Surg 1862
King, William, M. H.....1859
*Kirkpatrick, A.....1856
Kollmyer, Alex. H.....1856
Laberge, Ed.....1856
Langrell, Richard T.....1865
Larocque, A. B,.....1847
Lawrence, Henry G. H., Asst. Surg. Grenadier Guards..1862
Leclere, George.....1851
Leclair, Napoleon.....1861
Lee, James C.....1856
*Lee, John Rolph.....1848
Lemoine, Charles.....1850
Lepailleur, Leonard.....1848
Leprohon, John L.....1843
Lindsay, Heriot.....1861
Lister, James.....1862
Logan, David D.....1842
Logie, William.....1833
*Long, Alexander.....1844
Longpre, Pierre F.....1848
Loupret, Andre.....1850
Loverin, Nelson.....1855
Lundy, Edward Lewis, Staff Asst. Surgeon.....1862
Lyon, Arthur.....1861
MacDonald, Angus.....1863
*MacDonald, Colin.....1853
MacDonald, Roderick.....1834
MacIntosh, Robert.....1863
Mack, Francis Lewis.....1862
Mackie, John R 1865
Maclem, Samuel S.....1859
Malcolm, John Rolph..... 1861
*Malbiot, Alfred.....1846
Malloch, Edward C,.....1863
*Marr, Israel P.....1849
Marr, Walker H.....1859
Marston, John J.....1863
Mason, James Lindsay, M.A....1863
Mayrand, William.....1847
McCallum, Duncan C.....1850
McCord, John D.....1864
*McCulloch, Michael....[Hon.] 1843
*McDiarmid, John Duncan, Staff Surgeon in the Army.....1847
McDonnell, Angus.....1852
McDonnell, Eneas.....1849
McDougall, Peter A.....1847
McDougall, Peter A.....1864
McGarry, Jas.....1858
McGill, William.....1848
McGillivray, Donald.....1861
McGrath, Thomas.....1849
McGregor, Duncan.....1861
McInnes, Walter J.....1865
McIntosh, James.....1859
McKay, Walter.....1854
McKelcan, George Loyd..... 1860
McLaren, Peter.....1861
McLean, Alexander.....1860
McMicking George.....1851
McMillan, John.....1857
McMillan, Louis J. A.....1860
McMurray, Samuel.....1841
*McNaughton, E. P.....1834
McVean, John M 1865
Meigs, Malçolm R.....1865
*Meredith, Thomas L. B 1842
Mignault, Henri Adolphe.....1860
Moffatt, John Edward, Staff Surg. Guards.....1862
Mongenais, Napoleon.....1865
Mount, John W.....1851
Moore, Joseph.....1852
Moore, Richard.....1853
*Morrin, Josh., Quebec, (Hon.)..1850
Nelles, John A.....1850
*Nelson, Wolfred, Montreal, (Hon.) 1848
Nicholls, Charles Richard, Surg. Major Grenadier Guards...1862
O'Brien, Thos. B. P.....1863
O'Callaghan, Cornelius H.....1854
*O'Carr, Peter.....1851
O'Dea, James Joseph.....1859
Odell, William, Surgeon 19th Regiment of the Line.....1849
O'Leary, Patrick. 1859
Painchaud, Edward S. L.....1848
Paquin, Jean M.....1843
Paradis, Henry.....1846
*Paterson, James.....1855
Paterson, James.....1864
*Pattee, George.....1858
Patten, Montrose A.....1864
Perrault. Victor.....1852
Phelan, Cornelius J. R.....1865
*Phelan, Joseph P.....1854
Philip, David L.....1861
Picault, A. C. E.....1857
Pickup, John Wallworth.....1860
*Pinet, Alexis.....1847
Pinet, Alex. R.....1864

Poussette, Arthur Courthope...1860
Powell, Israel Wood.....1860
Powell, Newton W.....1852
Powers, George W.....1861
Pringle, George.....1855
Proulx, Philias.....1844
Provost, E. Gilbert.....1859
Quesnel, Jules M.....1849
Rae, John, Hamilton, (Hon.)....1853
Rainville, Pierre.....1863
Rambaut, John, Surgeon, Canadian Rifles.....1859
Ramsay, William.....1859
Raymond, Olivier.....1850
Read, Herbert H.....1861
Redner, Horace P.....1864
Reddy, John.....(ad eun.) 1856
Reid, Alex. Peter.....1858
Reid, Kenneth.....1864
Reynolds, Robert T.....1836
*Reynolds, Thomas.....1842
Richard, Marcel.....1864
Ridley, Henry Thomas.....1852
Riel, Etienne R. R.....1857
*Rintoul, David M.....1854
Richardson, John R.....1865
Roberts, Edwards T.....1859
Robertson, James.....1865
Robertson, David.....1864
Robertson, David T.....1857
Robillard Adolphe.....1860
Robitaille, Louis.....1860
Robitaille, L. T.....1858
Ross Thomas.....1863
Rugg, Henry C.....1865
Ruttan, Allan.....1852
Sabourin, Moise.....1849
*Sampson, Jas., Kingston, (Hon)1847
Sanderson, George W.....1850
Savage, Thomas Y.....1854
Sawyer James E. 1863
Schmidt, Samuel B.....1847
Scott, Stephen A.....1854
Scott, William E 1844
*Scriven, George Augustus.....1846
Seguin, Andre.....1848
Senkler, A. E 1863
Sewell Stephen C. ...[ad eun.]1843
Shaver Peter Rolph.....1854
Shaver. R. N.....1857
Shoebottom, Henry.....1857
*Simard, Amable.....1852
Simpson, Thomas.....1854
*Smith, Edward W.....1859
Smythe, T. W.....1848
Sparham, Eric B.....1852
Sparham, Terrence,.....1841
Squire, William Wood, M. A....1864
*Staunton, Andrew, Aylmer, Surgeon, Royal Artillery.....1846
Stevens, Alex. D.....1857
Stevenson, James McGregor....1856
Stevenson, John L.....1855
Stewart, John Alexander.....1862
Stephenson, James.....1859
Shirk, George 1865
Strowbridge, James Gordon....1862
Sutherland, Fred. Dunbar.....1861
Sutherland, William.....1836
Switzer, John E. K.....1865
Tait, Henry Thomas.....1860
Taylor, Wm. H.....1854
Tew, Herbert S.....1864
Temple, James A.....1865
Thayer, Linus O.... 1859
Theriault, F. D.....1863
Therien, Honore.....1863
*Thomson, James.....1842
Thompson, Robert.....1852
Trenholme, Edward Henry.....1862
Trudel, Eugene.....1844
Turgeon, Louis G.....1860
Tuzo, Henry A.....1853
Usher, Henry.....1861
Vannorman, Jonathan M.....1850
Vercoe, Henry L.....1865
Wagner, William H.....1844
Walker, Robert.....1851
Warren, Henry.....1860
Weilbrenner, Remi Claude.....1851
Weir, Richard.....1852
Wherry, John.....1862
Whitcomb, Josiah G.....1848
Whiteford, R.....1857
Whitwell, William P. O.....1860
*Widner, Christopher, Toronto, (Hon.).....1847
Wilson, Robert M.....1850
Wilson, William.....1857
*Wilscam, John Wilbrod.....1846
Woods, David, L. R. C. S. I., Staff Surgeon.....1860
Wood, George.....1863
Wood, George C.....1849
Wood, Hannibal W.....1865
Woodful, Sam Pratt, Asst. Surg. Royal Artillery.....1864
Workman, Benjamin.....1853
Workman, Joseph.....1835
Wright, Stephen.....1859
Wright, William.....1848

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Bancroft, Rev. Charles (ad eun.) 1855
Bowman, William M.....(Hon.) 1859
Boyd, John, B.A.....1864
Browne, Dunbar, B.A., B.C.L...1861
Butler, Rev. John.....1852
Chamberlin, Brown, B.C.L., (ad eun.).....1857
Cornish, Rev. George, B.A. (ad eun.).....1860
DeWitt. Caleb, S B.A.....1864
Gibb, George D., M.D...(Hon.) 1856
Gibson, Thomas A.....(Hon.) 1856
Gilman, Francis E., B.A.....1865
Gould, Edwin, B.A.....1860
Graham, John H.....(Hon.) 1859
Green, Joseph, B.A.....1864
Howe, Henry Aspinwall, (Hon.) 1855
Kemp, Rev. Alexander F. (Hon.)1863
Kennedy, Rev. John, B.A.....1860
Kirby, James, B.A., B.C.L.....1862
Leach, Robert A., B.A., B C.L..1860
Markgraf, Charles F.....(Hon.)1865
Mason, James L., B.A.....1863
Mattice, Croydon J., B.A.....1862
Morris, Alex., B.A., B.C.L.,.....1852
Perkins, John A., B.A.,.....1862
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B.A....1862
Rodger, David.....(Hon.) 1857
Thorburn, John.....(Hon.) 1861

BACHELORS OF CIVIL LAW.

Abbott, Christopher C.....1850
Abbott, John J. C.....1854
Allan, Irvine.....1862
Armstrong, Louis.....1861
Ascher, Isidore G.....1863
Aylen, John, M.D.....1861
Aylen, Peter, B.A.....1854
Badgley, Frank H.....1852
Barnston, John G.....1856
Benjamin, Lewis N.....1865
Boyd, John, B.A.,.....1864
Branchard, Athanase.....1862
Browne, Dunbar, B.A.....1858
Bullock, William E, B.A.....1863
Butler, Thos. P.....1865
Carden, Henry.....1860
Caron, Adolphe P.....1865
Carter, Edward.....(Hon.)1864
Chamberlin, Brown.....1850
Charland Alfred 1863
Cocquet, Ambroise.....1865
Cowan, Robert C.....1862
Curran, Joseph O.....1862
Cushing, Lemuel, B.A.,.....1865
Daly, J. G.....1858
Dansereau, Arthur.....1865
Davidson, Charles P., B.A.....1863
Davidson, Leonidas Heber, B.A. 1864
Day, Edmund T.....1863
Desaulniers, Alexis L.....1861
Desaulniers, Henri Lesieur.....1864
Desrochers, Jean L. B.....1861
Doak. George O.....1863
Dorion, Adelard A.P.....1862
Doutre, Gonsalve.....1861
Doutre, Pierre.....1858
Driscoll, Netterville H.....1861
Dunlop, John.....1860
Durand, Naphtali.....1864
Gairdiner, William F.....1856
Galarneau. Joseph Antoine.....1864
Gauthier, Zephirin.....1859
Gilman, Francis E., M.A.....1865
Girouard, Desiré.....1860
Grenier, Amedée L. W.....1863
Hall, William A.....1863
Hemming, Edward J.....1855
Holton, Edward.....1865
Houghton, John G. K.....1863
Howliston, Alexander.....1865
Jodoin, Isai.....1858
Jones, Richard A. A.....1864
Joseph, Joseph O.....1864
Kelly, John P.....1862
Kemp, Edson, B.A.,.....1860
Kenney, William R.....1865
Kirby. James, M.A.,.....1862
Laflamme, R. G.....(Hon.) 1856
Lafrenaye, P. R.....(Hon) 1856
Lambe, William B.....1850
Lanctot, Mederic 1860
Larose, Telesphore.....1860
Laurier, Wilfred.....1864
Lawlor, Richard S.....1865
Leach, David S.....1861
Leach, Robert A., M.A.....1860
Lefebvre, Frederick.....1863
Loranger, Louis George.....1863
Lyman, Elisha Stiles.....1865
Mackenzie, Frederick.....1861
McGee, Thomas D'Arcy.....1861
McLaren, John Robert, B.A.....1861
Molson, Alexander.....1851
Morris, Alexander, B.A.....1850
Morris, John L.....1860
Nagle, Sarsfield B.....1862
Ouimet, Adolphe P.....1861
Pariseault, Chas. Ambroise.....1859

Perkins, John A., B.A.....1860
*Plimsoll, Reginald J., B.A.,...1861
Richard, Damase F. S.....1859
Rixford, Emmet Hawkins.....1865
Rochon, Charles A.....1861
Sabourin, Ernest.....1863
Sexton, James Ponsonby.....1860
Sicotte, Victor B.....1862
Snowdon, H. L.....1856
Stephens, George W.....1863
Stephens, Romeo H.....1850
Stevens, Chas. O.....1864
Tait, Melbourne, ...1862
Taschereau, Arthur.....1864
Terrill, Joseph Lee.....1865
Torrance, Frederick W., M.A., (Hon.) 1856
Trenholme, Edward H., M.D...1865
Trenholme, Norman W., B. A ..1865
Vandal, Phillippe.....1861
Vilbon, Charles A.....1863
Walsh, Thomas Joseph.....1860
Welch, Alfred.....1864
Wright, William Mackay.....1863
Wurtelle, Charles J. C.....1863

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Aylen, Peter.....1850
Barnston. Alexander..(A).....1857
Baynes, Donald.....1864
Bockus, Charles E.....1852
Bothwell, John H...[En 1].....1864
Boyd, John..[n].....1861
Brewster, William . [Ac 1].....1865
Browne, Dunbar.....1856
Browne, Thomas.....1853
Bullock William E..[Ac 1].....1860
Clowe, John D.....1863
Cornish, Rev. George, B.A., London (ad eun.).....1856
Cushing, Lemuel [c 1].....1863
Davidson, Charles Peers.....1863
Davidson, Rev. James, [ad eun.]1863
Davidson. Leonidas Heber.....1863
DeWitt, Caleb J.....1861
Dougall, Duncan 1860
Dougall, John Redpath.....1860
Drummond, Charles G. B...[n 1]1862
Duff. Archibald [Cm 1].....1864
Fairbairn, Thomas..[p].....1863
Ferguson, John S.....1861
Ferrier, Robert W.....1857
Fessenden, Elisha Joseph.....1863
Fowler William...[n 1].....1865
Gibb, Charles.....1865
Gilman. Francis Edward.....1862
Gore, Frederick.....1861
Gould, Edwin.....1856
Green, Joseph..[Ac 1].....1861
Green, Lonsdale.....1864
Hall, William.....1861
Hicks, Francis W.....1864
Kemp, Edson.....1858
*Kershaw, Phillip G.....1857
Kirby, James..[A].....1859
Krans, Edward H...[De 1].....1865
Leach, Robert A.....1858
Lyman, Frederick Stiles.....1863
Mason, James L.....1859
Mattice, Croydon J.....1859
McCord, David Ross.....1863
McGregor, James..[c 1].....1864
McLaren, John R.....1856
McLaren, Harry..[A].....1858
McOuat, Walter..[n 1].....1865
Merritt, David Prescott.....1863
Morris, William.....1859
Morris, Alexander.....1849
Morrison, James D..[En 1].....1864
Muir, John N.....1864
Muir, Rev. E. P. (ad eun.).....1865
Pease, George H..[Bc 1].....1864
Perkins, John A.....1858
Pettit, Rev. Charles B.....1850
Philips, Charles W.....1853
*Plimsoll, Reginald J.....1858
Ramsay, Robert Anstruther[En 1]1862
Redpath, George D.....1857
Robins. Sampson Paul...[Bm 1]1863
Ross, George..[Ac 1].....1862
Sherrill, Alvan F...[An 1].....1864
Stethem, George T.....1852
Trenholme, Norman Wm.[Ap 1].1863
Walker, Thomas.....1860
Wicksteed, Richard John..[c 1].1863
Wright, William McKay.....1861

GRADUATES IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Barnston, Alexander, B.A.....1859
Bell, Robert..[n 1].....1861
Crawford, Robert.....1859
Doupe, Joseph.....1861
Edwards, George.....1863
Frost, George H.....1860

Gaviller, Maurice.....1863	Reid, John Lestock.....1863
Gooding, Oliver.....1858	Rixford, Gulian Pickering.....1864
Gould, James H.....1862	Ross, Arthur.....1860
Kirby, Charles H 1860	Savage, Joseph.....1860
McLennan, Christopher.....1859	Walker, Thomas, B.A.....1860

[A] Chapman Medallist.
[B] Prince of Wales Medallist.
[C] Ann Molson Medallist.
[D] Shakspere Medallist.
[E] Logan Medallist.
[p 1] First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy : [p] Second Rank.
[m 1] " " " in Mathematics : [m] Second Rank.
[c 1] " " " in Classics : [c] Second Rank.
[n 1] " " " in Natural Science : [n] Second Rank.
[e 1] " " " in English Literature : [e] Second Rank.

McGill Normal School.

Affiliated to the McGill University, under the control of the Superintendent of Education and the Corporation of the University.

Principal and Associate Professor of Natural History and Agriculture—J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

Ordinary Professors { William Henry Hicks, Esq., / Sampson Paul Robins, B. A.

Associate Professor of French—Pierre J. Darey, M. A.

Instructor in Classics —James McGregor, B. A.

" in Drawing —Mr. James Duncan.

" in Music —Mr. R. S. Fowler.

" in Elocution—Mr. John Andrew.

The Institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, especially for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. This end is attained by instruction and training in the Normal School itself, and by practice in the Model Schools; and the arrangements are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to Students from all parts of the Province.

The Ninth Session of the school will commence on the first of September, 1865, and extend to the 1st July, 1866.

The complete course of study extends over three years, and the Students are graded as follows:—

1. *Elementary School Class.*—Studying for the Elementary School Diploma.

2. *Model School Class.*—Studying for the Model School Diploma.

3. *Academy Class.*—Studying for the Academy Diploma.

1. *Conditions of Admission.*

Candidates for admission into the Junior Class will be required to pass an examination in Reading, Writing, the Elements of Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography. Admission into each of the higher classes requires a knowledge of the subjects of the previous one.

All Students must produce certificates of good moral character from the clergyman or minister of religion under whose charge they have last been, and also testimony that they have attained the age of sixteen years. They will also be required to sign a pledge that they purpose to teach for three years in some public school in Lower Canada.

2. *Privileges of Students.*

On complying with the above conditions, all students will be recognised as *Teachers in Training*; and as such, will be entitled to free tuition, with the use of text books, and to bursaries in aid of their board, not exceeding $36.00 per annum in the case of those in the two first Classes, or $80.00 in the case of those in the Academy Class, should they be successful in obtaining the diploma at the final examination. A portion of this allowance will in future be payable to students not resident in Montreal, on their passing the semi-sessional examination at Christmas.

Under the regulations subjoined, and with the view of extending the benefits of the school to all parts of the country, those who reside at a distance of more than ninety miles from the city of Montreal, will also be entitled to a small allowance for travelling expenses proportionate to the distance.

Students resident in Montreal may share the bursary fund, on producing certificates from their minister or clergyman that such aid is absolutely necessary to their continuing in attendance at the school.

In addition to religious instruction of a general Protestant character by the Professors, arrangements will be made for special religious instruction by ministers representing the several denominations with which the pupil-teachers may be connected.

No boarding-house is attached to the institution, but every care will be taken to ensure the comfort and good conduct of the pupil-teachers, in private boarding-houses to be selected by the Principal. Board can be obtained at from $9 to $12 per month.

At the close of the first year of study, pupil-teachers may apply for examination for diplomas giving the right to teach in Elementary Schools; and after two years' study, or if found qualified at the close of the first year, they will on examination be entitled to diplomas as teachers of Model Schools.

Students having passed the examination in the Model School class, or having advanced to the requisite knowledge, may go on to the Academy class, and on examination, may obtain the Academy Diploma.

All the preceding regulations and privileges apply to female as well as to male pupil-teachers.

Persons holding the degree of B.A. or M.A. of any University in Lower Canada, may receive the Academy Diploma on passing an examination in the art of teaching, and in such other subjects, necessary to the Academy Diploma, as may not have been included in their University examinations.

3. *Course of Study.*

1. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

With the view of accommodating those who may be unable to enter at the commencement of the Session, or whose previous education may enable them to enter at a more advanced period, the course of study in this class is divided into terms, as follows :—

FIRST TERM, from September 1st to December 20th.

(*Entrance Examination as stated above.*)

English—Grammar and Composition so far as to parse syntactically, and write correctly a few short descriptive sentences.—Text-Books, Bullions' Grammar and Parker's Progressive Lessons ; Reading and Spelling, Etymology, Penmanship—Elocution.

Geography—So far as to have a good acquaintance with the Map of the World.

History—Outline of Sacred and Ancient History.—History of Canada. Text-Books, White and Roy.

Art of Teaching—Hygiene in its relation to schools.

Arithmetic—Simple and Compound rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Practice, with explanation and demonstration of rules. Text-Book, Sangster's Arithmetic.

Algebra—The elementary rules, as in the Algebra of Chambers' Educational course.

Geometry—First book of Euclid.

Chemistry—Introductory Lectures.

French—Elements of Grammar, easy reading and translation. Text-Books, Student's Companion to the study of French. De Fivas' Elementary Reader.

Natural History—Elements of Animal Physiology.

Drawing—Elements and Simple outlines.

Music—Elements of Vocal Music.

SECOND TERM—January 1st to April 1st.

(*Pupils entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the previous term.*)

English—Grammar and Composition, so far as to be able to analyse simple and complex sentences, and to write correctly a short essay on a familiar subject.—Elocution, continued.

Geography—So far as a good acquaintance with the physical features and political divisions of the great continents.

History of England and France. Ancient History.

Art of Teaching—Elements of mental and moral science in their relation to teaching.

Arithmetic—Proportion, Per-centage, Exchange, Book-keeping by single entry.

Algebra—Simple Equations of one, two and three unknown quantities.

Geometry—Second and Third books of Euclid.

Chemistry—Non-metallic Elements.

French—Grammar continued, including Reading, Translation, Oral and Written Exercises.

Natural History—Systematic Zoology. Text-Book, Patterson's Zoology for schools.

Drawing—Landscape, &c., in pencil.

Music—Vocal Music continued.

THIRD TERM—April 1st to July 1st.

(*Pupils entering at the commencement of this term, will be expected to pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the two previous terms.*)

English—Advanced Lessons in Grammar and Composition—Elocution, continued.

Geography and History—Advanced Lessons, with use of Globes, and recapitulation of previous parts of the course.

Art of Teaching—School studies and management.

Arithmetic—Conclusion of Commercial Arithmetic, and General Recapitulation.

Algebra—Quadratic Equations and Recapitulation.

Geometry—Recapitulation and Deductions.

Chemistry—Metallic Elements.

French, Natural History, Drawing and Music—Continued as in the previous term.

Religious Instruction will be given throughout the Session.

2. MODEL SCHOOL CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE MODEL SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

(*Students entering this Class must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Junior Class. The Class will pursue its studies throughout the Session, without any definite division into Terms.*)

English—Principles of Grammar and Composition, Style. History of the English Language. Lectures on English Literature. Elocution.

Geography—Mathematical, with Nautical Problems, Detailed Course of Political and Physical Geography.

History—Mediæval and Modern, with especial reference to the History of Literature, Science and Art, and to Colonization and Commerce.

Education—Advanced course of Lectures on Educational Subjects.

Mathematics—Logarithmic, Algebraic, and Geometric Arithmetic, Recapitulation of Commercial Arithmetic. Quadratic Equations continued. Ratios and Progressions. Theorem of Undetermined Co-efficients. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. 5th and 6th Books of Euclid.

Natural Philosophy—Light, Heat and Electricity.

Classics—Elements of the Latin language as in Bryce's 1st Latin Reader.

French—Student's Companion—Translation from French into English, and from English into French. De Fivas' Reading book continued—Racine.

Natural History—Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

Agricultural Chemistry—Principles and applications to Canadian Agriculture.

Drawing—Figures from the Flat and from Models—Elements of Perspective.

Music—Instrumental Music, and continuation of Vocal Music.

Religious Instruction throughout the Session.

3. ACADEMY CLASS, STUDYING FOR THE ACADEMY DIPLOMA.

[*Students entering this Class must have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the Model School Class.*]

English Literature—An Advanced Course.

History and Geography.

Logic and Ethics—As in Abercrombie's Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

Mathematics—Trigonometry; Solid Geometry; Theory of Equations; Mechanics and Astronomy—Galbraith and Haughton.

Latin—Sallust, Catiline; Virgil, Æneid Bk. VI.; Latin Prose Composition; Roman History.

Greek—New Testament, John's Gospel; Xenophon, Anabasis Bk. I; Grammar and History.

Chemistry—Organic Chemistry.

Botany—As in Gray's Botanical Text-book.

French—Conversation in French. *French Literature*—Poitevin's French Grammar.

Elocution.

Drawing.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

Special Regulations for admission of Pupil-teachers.

Article First—Any person desirous of being admitted as a pupil-teacher, must apply to the Principal of the Normal School, who, on his producing an extract from the Register of Baptisms, or other evidence, showing that he is fully sixteen years of age, with the certificate of character and conduct required by the 16th article of the general Rules and Regulations, approved by His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd December, 1856, shall examine the candidate.

If upon this examination, it is found that the candidate can read and write sufficiently well, knows the rudiments of Grammar in his mother tongue,—Arithmetic as far as the rule of three inclusively, and has some knowledge of Geography, the Principal shall grant him a certificate. *

Article Second.—The candidate having thus obtained the certificate of the Principal, shall then, (in the presence of two witnesses who, with the Principal, shall countersign the same,) sign an application in writing for admission, containing the declaration required by the 23rd general regulation. This shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of Schools, together with all the certificates and other documents required, and if the whole be found correct the Superintendent shall cause the name of the candidate to be inscribed in the register, and notice thereof shall be given to the Principal.

Article Third.—The pupil-teachers shall state the place of their residence, and those who cannot reside with their parents, will be permitted to live in boarding-houses, but in such only as shall be specially approved of. No boarding-houses having permission to board male pupil-teachers, will be permitted to receive female pupil-teachers as boarders, and *vice versa.*

Article Fourth.—Every pupil-teacher on passing the examinations, will be allowed a sum not exceeding £9, to assist in paying his board.*

Article Fifth—Every pupil residing at a distance of more than ninety miles from the City of Montreal, shall be entitled to receive an allowance for travelling expenses, proportionate to the distance, but not to exceed two pounds ten shillings *per annum.*

* Except in the case of Teachers in training for the Academy Diploma, who may receive a sum not exceeding £20.

Article Sixth.—The total amount of allowances paid to pupil-teachers under the foregoing articles, shall not exceed £333 6s. 8d. currency, yearly—that being the sum granted for this object; and when the whole of this amount is appropriated, such pupil-teachers as may apply for admission shall not be entitled to any portion thereof, until vacancies shall occur.

Special Regulations for Government and Discipline.

Article First.—Pupil-teachers guilty of drunkenness, of frequenting taverns, of entering disorderly houses or gambling houses, of keeping company with disorderly persons, or of committing any act of immorality or insubordination, shall be expelled.

Article Second.—There shall be no intercourse between the male and female pupil-teachers while in the school, or when going to, or returning from it. Teachers of one sex are strictly prohibited from visiting those of the other.

Article Third.—They are on no account to be absent from their lodgings after half past nine o'clock in the evening.

Article Fourth.—They will be allowed to attend such lectures and public meetings only as may be considered by the Principal conducive to their moral and mental improvement.

Article Fifth.—Proprietors of boarding-houses authorized by the Principal, shall report to him any infraction of the rules, with which they may become acquainted.

Article Sixth.—The Professors shall have the power of excluding from the lectures for a time, any student who may be inattentive to his studies or guilty of any minor infraction of the regulations.

Article Seventh.—Pupil-teachers shall be required to state, with what religious denomination they are connected; and lists of the students connected with each denomination shall be furnished to one of the ministers of such denomination resident in Montreal, with a request that he will meet weekly with that portion of the pupil-teachers or otherwise provide for their religious instruction.

Every Thursday afternoon, after four o'clock, will be assigned for this purpose.

Article Eighth.—In addition to punctual attendance at the weekly religious instruction, each student will be required to attend public worship at his own church, at least every Sunday.

Any additional information that may be desired, may be obtained on application to the Principal, or to either of the Professors.

MODEL SCHOOL OF M^{c}GILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

Head Teacher of Boys' School—James McGregor, B. A.
" " Girls' School—Miss Mary Coady.

These schools can accommodate about 300 pupils, are supplied with the best furniture and apparatus, and conducted on the most modern methods of teaching. They receive pupils from the age of six and upwards, and give a thorough English education. Fee, Senior Class, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per week: Intermediate, 1s.; Junior 9d., payable weekly.

Time Table of McGill Normal School,

1865-66.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS.

Hours.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9		Arithmetic.		Arithmetic.		Drawing.
10	Model School.	Algebra.	Model School	Algebra & Geometry.	Model School.	Elocution.
11		Geometry.		Writing.		Singing.
1	Art of Teaching.		English Literature.		Grammar.	
2	History.	Model School.	Geography.	Model School.	History.	
3	Geography.		Grammar.		Chemistry.	
4	Composition.	French.	Natural History.	Religious Instruction.	French.	

MODEL SCHOOL CLASS.

9	Natural Philosophy.		Agricul. Chemistry.		Algebra.	Elocution.
10	Arithmetic.	Model School.	Arithmetic.	Model School.	Geometry.	Drawing.
11	Latin.		Geometry.		Latin.	Writing.
1		Grammar.		Education.		
2	Model School.	History.		English Literature.	Model School.	
3		Geography.	Natural History.	Composition.		
4	French.		French.	Religious Instruction.		

ACADEMY CLASS.

9	Natural Philosophy.	Model School.	Mathematics.	Model School.	French.	Elocution.
10	Greek.		Greek.		Latin.	Drawing.
11	Mathematics.	Latin.	Moral Philosophy.	Mathematics.	Mathematics.	Writing.
1	Model School.	Mathematics.		Latin.		
2		History.	Model School.	English Literature.	Model School.	
3	French.	Geography.	Natural History.	Composition.		
4				Religious Instruction.		

HIGH SCHOOL
OF
McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.
1865-6.

HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.

(Appointed under the New Statute.)

REV. CANON LEACH, D. C. L., LL.D.,—*Vice Principal of the University—Chairman.*

THOMAS BROWN ANDERSON, ESQ., } *Governors of the University*

ALEXANDER MORRIS, M.A., D.C.L., M.P.P. }

BROWN CHAMBERLIN, M.A., B.C.L., } *Fellows of the University.*

WILLIAM BUSBY LAMBE, B.C.L. }

RECTOR,

PROF. H. ASPINWALL HOWE, M.A., *Upper Forms.*

MASTERS.

T. A. GIBSON, M.A., - -	*Third Form.*
D. RODGER, M.A., - -	*Second Form.*
J. KEMP, - - - -	*First Form.*
G. MURRAY, B.A., - -	*Rector's Assistant.*
J. ANDREW, - -	*Preparatory.*
PROF. P. J. DAREY, M.A., -	*French.*
PROF. C. F. A. MARKGRAF, M.A.,	*German.*
J. M. REID, - -	*Writing.*
F. BARNJUM, - -	*Drilling and Gymnastics.*

This School offers the higher kind of instruction and the mental training which together constitute the foundation of what is called a *Liberal Education.* As a Department of the University, it offers a thorough preparation for the College Course.

The Course of Instruction includes the *Latin, Greek, English, French*, and *German* Languages ; *Geography* and *History ; Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Geometry, Plane Trigonometry* with the use of

Logarithms, *Mensuration*, and the Elements of *Natural Philosophy*, *Writing & Book-keeping ; Drilling & Gymnastics. A Volunteer Rifle Association* under Military Drill has been formed of the elder Boys and is recognised by the Military Authorities. The *Religious Instruction* is not sectarian, and attendance upon it is required only from Pupils who are Protestants. Details of the above Course are subjoined in a Programme for the year. An examination of it will shew that, whilst the Latin and Greek Languages have that prominence which necessarily belongs to them in Higher Education, provision is made to impart at the same time a thorough English and Commercial Education, and that French, as being one of the colloquial languages of the country, is much cultivated.

The complete Course extends over a period of six or seven years ; but Pupils are admitted for any portion of that time into any Form for which, upon examination, they are found qualified.

The Session, which is divided into four equal Terms, commences on the 1st September, and with the exception of a fortnight at Christmas and a few days at Easter, continues to the 1st July.

The full School hours are from 9 to 12½ o'clock, a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. every day in the week except Saturday, but the time for the Preparatory and the First Forms is shorter by an hour each day.

The School is divided into seven Forms. The Preparatory Form is a Lower School, in which young boys receive the training necessary to fit them for the commencement of the regular Curriculum.

For admission into this form, it is required that the Pupil shall have attained the age of seven years, and be able to read moderately well. Regular early training is of so great importance that the entrance of a pupil should not be delayed beyond the age of nine. The best time for entrance is at the commencement of the Session, when, owing to the promotions that take place, the classes are remodelled for the year.

The Pupils of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Forms next above the Preparatory are not allowed any option in their studies, but must take the whole course of instruction prescribed for them. The Pupils of the Fifth and Sixth Forms are divided into two "Sides." The "Classical Side" is intended for those boys who desire a more extended and accurate knowledge of the ancient Languages.

The " Commercial Side" is adapted for those who are to enter upon mercantile pursuits. When a Pupil has reached the Fifth form, his Parent or Guardian may select either of these sides for him; but, the choice having been made, the Pupil must pursue all the course of instruction appointed for the side to which he belongs.

Special Reports are sent, whenever it seems necessary, to the Parent or Guardian of any Pupil who has been absent, negligent of any study, or incorrect in his conduct. A Quarterly Report is made of the progress, attendance, and conduct of every Pupil, shewing his rank in his Form for each study.

At the end of each Term, Class Examinations are held both Written and Oral, and at the close of the Session a Public Examination takes place, followed by a Distribution of Prizes and Award of Honours, the lists being published. The Highest Honour is the Davidson Gold Medal, which is awarded to the Head Boy of the School for the year, provided the Examiners are satisfied that his attainments reach a certain standard.

In the beginning of January a Special Examination will be held of Candidates for the School Certificate issued by the University. The Conditions regarding this may be seen by reference to the Calendar of the University.

The Pupils are required to prepare themselves every evening in their work for the ensuing day, as exhibited in a Time-table. As their progress will depend very much upon the diligent performance of this duty, Parents are particularly requested to allow no arrangements to interfere with it. Parents having sons at the School are earnestly invited to frequent intercourse with the Masters, so as to aid them in securing that regularity and industry so necessary to success in Education. The classes are visited periodically by a Committee of the Board.

The School Building is in a healthy and airy situation, and has convenient interior arrangements, with those modern improvements which secure proper warmth and ventilation. A very good Gymnasium has been erected in the play-ground adjoining the School.

The Rector, who resides a short distance from the City, has made arrangements to receive a limited number of Pupils of the High School to board with him. Mr. Gibson, Mr. Rodger, Mr. Kemp, and Prof. Darey, Masters of the School, have also accommodation for Boarders.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE SESSION 1865-6.

PREPARATORY FORM.—Mr Andrews.

Hours—10 to 12 A.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling. Formation and Derivation of Words. Grammar and Parsing.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. Matthew.

Geography.—Outlines of the World.

Arithmetic.—The four Simple Rules, with the Multiplication Table.

Elocution.—Principles explained, with Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FIRST FORM.—Mr. Kemp.

Hours—10 to 12½ A.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—The Grammar and Grammatical Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation. Grammar and Parsing.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. Luke.

Geography.—Europe in detail, especially the British Isles.

History.—Outlines of the History of England.

Arithmetic.—Compound Reduction with Tables of Weights and Measures. Mental Arithmetic.

Elocution.—Principles explained with Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

SECOND FORM—Mr. Rodger.

Hours—9 to 12½ A.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—The Grammar as before. Add the Irregulars, &c., and chief Rules of Syntax. Eutropius and Phædrus. Oral and Written Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation. Grammar and Parsing. Simple Exercises in the Analysis of Sentences.

Scripture.—The Gospel of St. John.

Geography.—Revision of Europe. Add America in detail, especially British America.

History.—British History.

Arithmetic.—Revision of previous work. Add Practice and Vulgar Fractions of the Simpler kind.

Elocution.—Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

THIRD FORM.—Mr. Gibson.

Hours.—9 to 12½ A.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—The Grammar as before. Add the Appendix and the Syntax. Cornellus Nepos, Cæsar, and Ovid.

Greek.—Grammar and Exercises.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Spelling and Dictation. Derivation, Grammar and Parsing. Exercises in Analysis of Sentences.

French.—The Grammar with Oral and Written Exercises. Reading and Translation.

Scripture.—Selections from Genesis and Exodus. The Gospel of St. Mark.

Geography.—Revision of previous work. Add Asia in detail.

Arithmetic.—Revision. Continuation of Vulgar Fractions. Add Decimal Fractions. Mental Arithmetic.

Elocution. Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FOURTH FORM.—The Rector and Mr. Murray.

Hours—9 to 12¾ A.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—Revision of the Grammar as before. Add Prosody. Cæsar and Ovid. Prose Composition.

Greek.—Grammar. Oral and Written Exercises. Selections from Lucian.

English.—Reading and Questioning. Analysis. Etymology, Dictation, and Easy Composition.

French.—The Grammar with Oral and Written Exercises. Dictation. Reading and Translation.

Scripture.—Selections from the Historical Books of the Old Testament. The Acts of the Apostles.

Geography.—Revision. Add Africa in detail and Scripture Geography.

History.—Revision of Rome. Add History of Greece.

Arithmetic.—Revision. Continuation of Decimal Fractions. Add Proportion. Mental Arithmetic.

Geometry.—Euclid's Plane Geometry, Book I.

Elocution.—Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

FIFTH FORM.—The Rector and Mr. Murray.

Hours—9 to 12¾ A.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—Revision of the Grammar. Rules for Quantity applied. Cicero and Virgil. Prose Composition. Classical Antiquities.

Greek.—Grammar and Prose Composition. Xenophon.

English.—Reading, &c., as before. Composition. English Literature.

French.—Grammar. Oral and Written Exercises. Dictation. Reading and Translation.

German.—Grammar. Oral Exercises. Reading and Translation.

Scripture.—Horne's Introduction.

Geography.—Revision. Ancient and Modern. Use of the Globes.

History.—Revision of previous work.

Arithmetic.—Revision. Add Interest, per centages, &c., Mental Arithmetic.

Algebra.—To the end of Simple Equations.

Geometry.—Euclid's Plane Geometry, Books, I. II. III. IV.

Elocution.—Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

SIXTH FORM.—The Rector and Mr. Murray.

Hours—9 to 12½ A.M.; and 2 to 4 P.M.

Latin.—Occasional Revision of the Grammar. Tacitus and Horace. Prose Composition. Versification. Classical Geography and Antiquities.

Greek.—Revision of the Grammar. Herodotus and Homer. Prose Composition.

English.—Reading, &c., Composition. History of the Language and its Literature.

French.—As before. Add Composition. French Language used in Class.

German.—As before, with Written Exercises.

Scripture.—Horne's Introduction.

Geography.—Ancient and Modern. Use of the Globes.

History.—Outlines of Universal History. Exercises.

Arithmetic.—The higher parts, with Revision of previous work. Mental Arithmetic. Add Logarithms.

Algebra.—From Simple Equations, with Revision of previous work.

Geometry, &c.—Euclid's Plane Geometry, Books I. II. III. IV. Def. of V. and Book VI. Plane Trigonometry.

Natural History.—The Elements of the Subject.

Elocution.—Readings and Recitations.

Writing.

Drilling and Gymnastics.

COMMERCIAL CLASS.

The pupils of this Class work with their proper forms in all subjects except *Latin and Greek*, in place of which they take lessons in *Book-keeping, Commercial Forms, Elementary Commercial Law* and additional *Writing, Arithmetic, and French.*

TERMS.

Autumn Term - - - -	1st September to 15th November.
Winter Term - - - -	16th November to 31st January.
Spring Term - - - -	1st February to 15th April.
Summer Term - - - -	16th April to 30th June.

FEES.*

For the Preparatory and First Forms - - - $10 50 per Term.
For the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth - $12.50 "

Subject to a discount of 10 per cent for two Brothers, or 20 per cent for three or more Brothers.

These Fees include all charges. They are expected to be paid in advance to the College Secretary, but, if not paid within a fortnight after the expiration of each Term, the Pupil must be withdrawn.

Government Scholars are charged $5 per annum for Stationery, Fuel, Drilling and Gymnastics.

*Not more than $5 of each Fee will be received in Silver.

School Examinations.

REGULATIONS

RELATING TO THE EXAMINATION OF PUPILS OF SCHOOLS OR ACADEMIES FOR CERTIFICATES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

§ 1. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:

These shall be divided into two classes, (I.) *Preliminary*, consisting of those in which every candidate must pass, and (II.) *Optional*, consisting of those in which the candidate may have a choice.

(I.) PRELIMINARY.

1. *English reading*.....30 marks.
2. *English dictation*.....40 do
3. *English Grammar* (as in Morell).....50 do
4. *Arithmetic* (all the ordinary rules).....90 do
5. *Geography* (acquaintance with the maps of each of the four continents, and of British North America).50 do
6. *British History* (as in Collier), and Canadian History.....50 do

The candidates will also be examined in the Gospels, unless objected to by their parents or guardians, and creditable answering in the same will be mentioned in the Certificate.

Additional marks, not exceeding 20, may be allowed in the Dictation paper, for quality of handwriting.

No candidate to pass unless he shall have obtained at least *one third* of the total number of marks in each of the above subjects, except reading and dictation, in which *two thirds* will be required.

(II.) OPTIONAL SUBJECTS:—

Every candidate must pass in at least one, and not more than three subjects in each of the three following sections:—

1. LANGUAGES.

1. *Latin.*

Grammar.
Cæsar, B. G. Bks I. II.
Horace, Od. Bk. III, or
Virg. Æn. Bk. I.
} 150 marks.

2. *Greek.*

Grammar. Hom. Il. Bk. I. Xen. Anab. Bk I.	150	marks.

3. *French.*

Grammar. Reading and translation of a French author (to be appointed from year to year by the Examiners in that subject). Translation of English into French.	150	do

4. *German.*

Grammar. Reading and translation of a German author (to be appointed from year to year by the Examiners in that subject) Translation of German into English.	100	do

2. MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

1. *Geometry.*

Euclid, I. II. III ..... 150 marks.

2. *Algebra.*

Elementary rules, Involution, Evolution, Fractions, Simple Equations. 150 do

3. *Natural Philosophy.*

Mechanics and Hydrostatics..... 100 do

4. *Elementary Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids,*

(as in Chambers' Educational course)..... 100 do

5. *Mechanical and Architectural Drawing*..... 100 do

3. ENGLISH.

1. *English Composition*, Essay or Letter..... 75 marks.

2. *History of the English Language*, (as in Craik's Outlines, or the Introduction to Latham's School Grammar); and *History of English Literature* (as in Collier)..... 100 do

3. *History:* (as in Smith's Smaller History of England, and White's Outlines of Universal History)..... 100 do

4. *Geography:* physical, political, and commercial, (As in Clyde's School Geography)..... 100 do

Instead of passing in one or more subjects of the English Section, Candidates may, if they prefer it, pass in one or more of the following subjects :—

1. *Zoology*, (as in Paterson's Zoology for Schools)....100 marks.
2. *Botany*, (as in Gray's First Lessons).....100 do
3. *Geology*, (as in Page's Introductory Text-Book)...100 do
4. *Chemistry*, (as in Youman's School Chemistry)...100 do

Every Candidate who passes in *not less than three* of the total number of Optional Subjects, in addition to the preliminary subjects. will be entitled to receive the School Certificate of the University.

No Candidate will be considered as having passed in any of the above Optional Subjects, unless he has obtained *at least one fourth* of the total number of marks obtainable in that subject.

Any Candidate who passes in more than one subject of any section, and who in at least one of those subjects obtains *more than half* the total number of marks, will be entitled to a Certificate of creditable answering, in that section.

The total number of marks gained by every Candidate, including both Preliminary and Optional subjects, shall be added up, and the Candidates arranged in a printed list, at the close of the Examination in the order of these totals. No Candidate to count his marks in any subject unless he has gained at least the minimum number of marks in that subject.

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§ 2. MODE OF EXAMINATION.

The Examiners shall be appointed annually by the Corporation, and shall consist partly of Professors of the University or of Affiliated or other Colleges, and partly of Teachers in Schools sending up Candidates for Examination. Every paper shall, if possible, be set and examined by one University and one School Examiner, or by one person combining both characters. All the answers to be open to the inspection of the whole body of Examiners.

The examination in the Optional Subjects to be wholly by written papers; and the preliminary examination to be principally by written papers; but viva voce examination may in this be allowed (1) in subjects requiring this method, and (2) in other subjects in part, as may from time to time be determined by the Examiners.

The examinations may be held in any place or places, in which there shall be candidates, such places to be from time to time appointed by the Corporation. Candidates from other places may present themselves at any of the places so selected. The examinations in each subject shall be simultaneous in the several places of examination, and shall be held in the presence of at least one examiner appointed by the Corporation.

The regular time for holding the examinations shall be in the beginning of January.

§ 3. OF CANDIDATES, &c.

Every Candidate shall bring a certificate of character, and also a certificate from his parent or guardian that his age on the first day of the examination does not exceed seventeen years.

A fee of $2 shall be required of each Candidate. This fee must be paid to the Secretary of this University, or some persons authorized by him to receive it, before the first day of Examination.

The Examinations for 1866 will be held on Tuesday the 9th January, 1866, and following days. Schools desiring to send up pupils for examination, should make application to the Secretary of the University on or before October 24th, 1865.

EXAMINATION PAPERS

OF THE

McGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

SESSION OF 1864-65.

Montreal:
PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL AT THE CANADA DIRECTORY OFFICE.

1865.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12TH :—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

FIRST YEAR.

GREEK.—XENOPHON.—ANABASIS, BOOK I.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—*a*. Chap. II. §§ 8–9. *b*. Chap. III. 11–12 and Chap. V. 11–12. *c*. Chap. VIII. 1–4 and Chap. X. 18–19.

2. Analyse the construction of the following extracts, and state the rules and principles of Syntax which they respectively illustrate :—

a. *πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στράτευμα*. *b*. *ὁ ὁ' οὔτε πρότερον οὐδενί πω κρείττονι ἑαυτοῦ εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν ἔφη*. *c*. *τὸ μέσον τῶν τειχῶν ἦσαν στάδιοι τρεῖς*. *d*. *ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ*. *e*. *οἵπερ πρόσθεν προσεκίνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκίνησαν*. *f*. *ἱστέρησε τῆς μάχης ἡμέρας πέντε*.

3. Parse the following verbs, and give their component parts, particularly the *stem* of each :—*προεληλακέναι*. *καταληψόμενον*. *καταγγεῖλαι*. *ἀνατεταμένον*. *ἐπῆεσαν*. *διῆλασε*. *ὡμολόγητο*. *ἐκπλαγείς*. *κατελήφθη*. *ἀπόφηναι*. *ἀποφῆναι*. *ἀποφῆναι*.

4. *a*. Write down the Nom. Sing. and Plu. of the following nouns :—*ὁπλίτας*. *φυλακάς*. *ἄνδρας*. *Θρᾳξί*. *μηνῶν*. *φάλαγγος*. *κέρατος*. *b*. Explain the formation of :—*οἴκοι*. *οἴκοθεν*. *οἴκαδε*. *πλείους*. *μείζους*. *c*. Decline, with accents, the following words :—*πολίτης*. *ἄνθρωπος*. *κόλαξ*. *οἶκος*. *σοφός*. *πρᾶγμα*.

5. *a*. How many classes of Adjectives are there in Greek? *b*. State the rule for the formation of the Comparative and Superlative of Adjectives ending in *-ος*. *c*. Write down the Comparative and Superlative of ;—*αἰσχρός*. *σοφός*. *ἀγαθός*. *μέλας*.

6. *a*. Name the *principal* and the *historical* Tenses. *b*. What is meant by *pure*, *mute*, and *liquid* Verbs in Greek? *c*. Explain the use of the *Augment* and of *Reduplication*. Of the former, what is the *temporal*, and what the *syllabic* augment?

7. Conjugate and accentuate the Present and Imperfect, Indicative Active of *καλέω*: the Optative and Subjunctive, Aorist Active, of the same : and likewise the Aorist and Future, Passive and Middle, of *βουλεύω*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH:—9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

FIRST YEAR.

LATIN.—CICERO.—ORATIONS AGAINST CATILINE.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—*a*. Orat. I., chap. IV. *b*. Orat. II., chap. VIII. *c*. Orat. III., chap. IV.

2. Explain the syntactical construction of the following sentences, and state the rules illustrated:—*a*. Reperti sunt duo equites qui te ista cura liberarent. *b*. Quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties. *c*. Quod mihi cum iis vivendum est, quos vici ac subegi. *d*. Punctum temporis frui vita et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere. *e*. Qui mihi accubantes.

3. Write short explanatory notes on the words printed in italics:—*a*. Cum *hoste* bellum *justum* geremus. *b*. *Inter falcarios* venisse. *c*. *In uno homine* salus reipublicæ non est periclitanda. *d*. Te ipse *in custodiam* dedisti. *e*. Ipsum egredientem *verbis prosecuti sumus*. *f*. *Refer*, inquis, ad Senatum: rem omnem ad *patres conscriptos detuli*. *g*. *Fidem publicam* jussu senatus dedi.

4. Analyse and parse the following verbs:—Contigit, muletaverunt, irretisses, propagarit, recognosce, inusta, meditere, peperit, adulta, prostratus, perculsum, profuderunt, ruperit.

5. Explain the composition and derivation of the following words, giving also the cognate forms in Greek and English of such as have them:—Sodalem, consul, ignotus, inusta, pulvinaria, supplicatio, acrem, adipes, exterminari, infitiatores, hesternus, provincia.

6. *a*. Decline the following nouns:—Anima, deus, vis, securis, opus, nix, lacus. *b*. Write down the Comparatives and Superlatives of the following adjectives:—Brevis, multus, dives, externus, superus, pulcher, utilis, similis. *c*. Write down the Perfects and Supines of the following verbs:—Juvo, plico, pendeo, mordeo, fleo, figo, quæro, strepo, haurio, sepio, fingo.

7. *a*. With what class of verbs is the Accusative with the Infinitive used? *b*. What is the fundamental rule for the use of the tenses of the Subjunctive in dependent clauses? *c*. Distinguish between *vereor ne* and *vereor ut*. *d*. Write down the interrogative particles and give their strict meaning. *e*. How are *may*, *might*; *can*, *could*; *ought*, &c., to be translated into Latin?

8. What is the quantity of the *ultimate* of the possessive pronouns in such expressions as *mea*, *vestra*, *nostra*, *interest* and *refert*? In what case is the pronoun? Analyse and explain the expression.

9. Translate into Latin:—*a*. The Consuls published a proclamation that no citizen should leave the city of Rome. *b*. I fear he will come, but I warned him not to come. *c*. He was so generous that he gave all his property to his fellow-citizens. *d*. Nothing should deter the good citizen from rendering obedience to the laws of his country. *e*. He told many falsehoods about his affairs, in order the more easily to deceive his friends.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12TH:—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

SECOND YEAR.

GREEK.—EURIPIDES.—HECUBA.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate, Hecuba:—*a.* vss. 59-99. *b.* vss. 521-541. *c.* vss. 905-952. *d.* vss. 1252-1276.

2. Analyse the construction of the following extracts, and state the rules of Syntax they exemplify:—*a.* περᾷ γὰρ ἥδ' ὑπὸ σκηνῆς πόδα. *b.* ἡψω δὲ γονάτων τῶν ἐμῶν ταπεινὸς ὤν. *c.* μηδὲ τῷ θυμουμένῳ τὸν εὖ λέγοντα δυσμενῆ ποιοῦ φρενί. *d.* ἡμῖν δ' Ἀχιλλεὺς ἄξιος τιμῆς. *e.* ὦ τῆς ἀώρου θύγατερ ἀθλία τύχης. *f.* βάψασ' ἔνεγκε δεῦρο ποντίας ἁλός. *g.* Ψεύσει σ' ὁδοῦ τῆσδ' ἐλπίς. *h.* ἀποστήσομαι θυμῷ ζέοντι Θρῃκὶ δυσμαχωτάτῳ.

3. Explain the following expressions which occur in the Hecuba:—διαΐλοις κυμάτων. λαίφη προτόνοις ἐπερεδομένας. ξίφους βαίνω μεταξὺ καὶ πυρὰς Ἀχιλλέως. τὸ βακχεῖον κάρα. νόστιμον ναῦς ἐκίνησεν πόδα. ποντίοις πείσμασι. ἐκβαλὼν καρδίας τὸ βάρβαρον. διπτύχου στολίσματος. ἀλίμενον εἰς ἄντλον πεσὼν λέχριος. κυνὸς ταλαίνης σῆμα ναυτίλοις τέκμαρ. πεσοῦσαν ἐκ καρχησίων. ἐξ ἄκρας ἐπωμίδος.

4. Analyse and parse the following verbs:—ἐλιάσθην. ἄγησαι. ἐξέπταξας. προσθίγω. καθεῖλες. ἄρειαν. ἐμπέπτωκε. ἐφέξετε. ἀμβήσει. ἐπέμψω. πείσει. ὀφλήσομεν. ἡψω. κέκαρσαι. ἥσω. ἐδάην.

5. *a.* Explain the composition and derivation of the following words: ἀκταις. σάλῳ. σχεδίας. δοριθήρατος. πανδίρτοις. δηκτήρια. γένυν. νήνεμον. ἀκραιφνής. πρευμενής. πόρπας. ἐκβλητον. λάβαν. προσοιστέος. ἀνόνητα.

6. *a.* State the distinction between the use of the Acc. in vs. 190, στεφάναν κέκαρσαι, and in vs. 912, κηλῖδα κέχρωσαι. *b.* Write down the Doric forms that occur in vss. 905-952, and turn them into Attic. *c.* Give Hermann's emendation for θάκουν * * * ἥνυθ', in vss. 1153-54, and point out in what respects it is preferable to the reading of the text. How do you interpret the passage with his emendation?

7. *a.* Write down the metrical scheme of the *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic*, and state the rule for the admission of the Anapæst. *b.* Scan vss. 229-237.

8. Given the root πλεκ-, form and accentuate the following tenses:—*a.* The 1st Sing. Present, Future, and Aorist, Active. *b.* The 1st Plural Present, Perfect, and Future, Middle, and the First Aorist Passive. *c.* The Present, Perfect, and Aorist Inf. Active, and the Future Inf. Middle.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH:—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

SECOND YEAR.

LATIN.—TACITUS.—GERMANIA AND AGRICOLA.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—*a*. Germania, Chap. VI. *b*. Germania, Chap. XL. *c*. Agricola, Chap. X. *d*. Agricola, Chap. XXVI.

2. Translate and explain the syntax of the following passages:—Chap. 1:—Rhenus, * * * Oceano miscetur. 3:—Aram quin etiam * * adhuc exstare. 6:—In universum æstimanti * * roboris. 13:—Sed arma sumere * * probaverit. 14:—Cum ventum in aciem, * * * non adæquare. 16:—Nullas Germanorum populis, * * * notum est. 21:—Luitur enim etiam homicidium * * * universa domus. What is the force of *recipit satisfactionem?* 32:—Proximi Chattis * * * esse sufficiat.

3. Give the exact import of the prepositions used by Tacitus in the following expressions:—Citra Romanum sanguinem bellanti. ex magnitudine deorum arbitrantur. in hæc munera uxor accipitur. pro solita Germanorum inertia. juxta libertatem. submittere crinem. ingemere agris.

4. State the difference in meaning between the following words:—gens, natio. cassis, galea. infinita, libera. potestas, potentia. turma, cuneus. lucus, nemus. auspicia, sortes. dignitas, dignatio. defendere, tueri. connexi, cohærentes. quæstum, mercedem. fenus, usura. instituta, ritus.

5. *a*. Give the probable derivation of the words *Germania* and *Rhenus*. *b*. *nox diem ducere videtur*:—what traces of this mode of reckoning are there in our own language? *c*. *Herculem, Mercurium, Martem*:—what deities of the Germans are probably alluded to by Tacitus under these names?

6. *a*. What are the modern names of the rivers Rhenus, Rhodanus, Mosa, Amisia, Visurgis, Albis, and Lupia? *b*. Where were the Decumates Agri? *c*. *In insula oceani*:—two islands have been named by different editors in connection with this: give their names, and the reasons that have been respectively urged in their favour.

7. *a*. Agricola, Chap. IV:—Prima rudimenta * * * * et inscitiam retulit:—translate, and explain the construction of these sentences. *b*. What geographical mistakes and discrepancies are found in these treatises of Tacitus? How may they be accounted for? *c*. What is the Mona of (1) Tacitus (2) Cæsar? What are the modern names of Clota, Bodotria, Taus, Orcades? Where was the Veteranorum colonia placed?

8. Write a short critique on the style of Tacitus. Mention also, with instances, some of his peculiarities in the use of rhetorical and poetic expressions; of the abstract for the concrete; of enallage, of ellipsis; of the Historic Infinitive.

9. *a*. *Nave prima transgressus*:—What different explanations have been given of this?

b. Chap. 10. 'Nam hactenus jussum; et hiems adpetebat.'

28. 'et uno remigante.'

19. 'et tributorum exactionem.' Give the various readings for these, and defend and explain these readings of the text.

10. Translate into Latin:—

Æmilianus had reigned only four months. Gallus had sent Valerian to bring the legions of Gaul and Germany to his aid. Valerian executed that commission with zeal and fidelity; and as he arrived too late to save his sovereign, he resolved to avenge him. The troops of Æmilianus, who still lay encamped on the plains of Spoleto, were awed by the superior strength of his army; and they readily imbrued their hands in the blood of a prince who so lately had been the object of their partial choice.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12TH :—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

THIRD YEAR.

GREEK.—DEMOSTHENES.—THE OLYNTHIACS.

Examiner,..... REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate, Ed. Tauchnitz :—

a. p. 16 :—Ἐπι τοίνυν * * * τοῖς γε σώφροσιν.

b. p. 21 :—Φημὶ δὴ δεῖν * * * * ἐξελεχθήσεται.

c. p. 30 :—Ἀναγκαῖον δὲ * * * σωθείς.

d. p. 34 :—Καὶ ταῦτα * * * ἔξεστι γένεσθαι.

2. Analyse the construction of the following extracts, and state the rules and principles of Syntax which they severally illustrate :—*a.* τῶν πραγμάτων ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ἀντιληπτέον ἐστίν. *b.* οὐδὲ γὰρ λόγος ὑμὶν τοῦ μὴ τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν ἐθέλειν ὑπολείπεται. *c.* εἰς στενὸν τὰ τῆς τροφῆς τοῖς ξένοις αὐτῷ καταστήσεται. *d.* καὶ τόπων ὧν ἡμεν κύριοι φαίνεσθαι προϊεμένους. *e.* ψήφισμα οὐδενὸς ἀξιόν ἐστιν ἂν μὴ προσγένηται τὸ ποιεῖν ἐθέλειν τὰ δόξαντα προθύμως ὑμᾶς. *f.* μόνοι δὲ ἀνθρώπων κρείττω τὴν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἔργοις δοξαν τῶν φθονούντων κατέλιπον.

3. Write short explanatory notes on :—ἔστησαν τρόπαια. ἀλλ' ὦ τᾶν. τις ἔξω τῆς ἡλικίας. ἅπαντα ἀνεχαίτισε. εἰσεφέρετε κατὰ συμμορίας. νομοθέτας καθίσατε. προπέποται τὰ τῆς πολεως πράγματα. βοηδρόμια πέμψωσιν. Give the var. lect. for this last, and translate and explain it.

4. Parse and analyse the following verbs :—περιῃρημένοι. ἠῦξηται. ἀνηλώκαμεν. προπέποται. πεφῆνασι. ἠνώχλει. ἀπειρηκότων. καθυφείμεθα. ἐπανέντας. ὑπομνῆσαι.

5. *a.* Name the months of our Calendar which correspond to those mentioned in extract *c*, and give the divisions of the Attic month.

b. Describe the mode of making laws under the Athenian constitution, and point out the distinction between προβούλευμα, ψήφισμα, and νόμος.

c. For what purposes was the Theoric Fund instituted?

6. Define, and state the difference in meaning between λόγου τυχεῖν and λόγον ὀιδόναι. θεῖναι νόμους and θέσθαι νόμους. γράφειν παράνομα and γράφεσθαι παρανόμων. εὐθύνας ἀπαιτεῖν and εὐθύνας ὑπέχειν. εὐθύνας ὀφλεῖν and εὐθύνας ἀποφέυγειν.

7. Give the derivation of the word λειτουργία. Enumerate the principal λειτουργίαι at Athens. Into how many classes were they divided?

8. Give a short account of the various forms of the Trierarchy, which, according to Böckh, existed at different times in Athens.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14TH :—9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

THIRD YEAR.

LATIN.—JUVENAL.—SATIRES I., III. AND VIII.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate :—*a.* Sat. I., vss. 127–146. *b.* Sat. III., vss. 1–20. *c.* Sat. III., vss. 249–267. *d.* Sat. VIII., vss. 39–67.

2. Analyse the construction of the following extracts and give the rules and principles on which they are based :—*a.* Et damnatus inani judicio (quid enim salvis infamia nummis?) ab octava bibit et fruitur dis iratis. *b.* Neque enim loculis comitantibus itur ad casum tabulæ, posita sed luditur arca. *c.* Ducitur iratis plaudendum funus amicis. *d.* Aut Fabrateriæ domus aut Frusinone paratur, quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum. *e.* Magnis opibus dormitur in urbe. *f.* Dominos pretiis mutare jubentur exiguis.

3. State the different explanations that have been given of :—*a.* Rarus enim ferme *sensus communis* in illa fortuna. *b.* Posthac *multa contingere virga* fumosos Equitum magistros. *c.* Est aliquid *unius* sese dominum fecisse *lacertæ*. *d.* Quando *major* avaritiæ patuit *sinus?*

4. Write short explanatory notes on the allusions of the following extracts :—*a.* Verum * * * folium recitare Sibyllæ. *b.* Qui saturant Urbem Circo scenæque vacantem.

c. "Spartana chlamys, conchylia Coa,
Et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis
Phidiacum vivebat ebur ; nec non Polycleti
Multus ubique labor ; raræ sine Mentore mensæ.
Inde Dolabella est atque hinc Antonius, inde
Sacrilegus Verres ; referebant navibus altis
Occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos."

5. Define, and give the derivation of the following words :—Sportula, cophinus, lectica, farrago, fercula, fenestræ, supellex, busta, trechedipna, niceteria, aliptes, endromidem, abollæ, viduas, meritoria.

6. *a.* What kind of poetry was first cultivated with success by the Romans? What account does Horace give of its origin? *b. Unde illa priorum scribendi simplicitas?*—Give an account of the writers here alluded to as *priorum*, and mention those who were most eminent. *c.* Write a sketch of the life of Juvenal, and point out his peculiar characteristics and merits as a writer of Satire.

7. *a.* What cases are used in Latin to express :—(1) A definite point of time at which a thing is done? (2) Duration through any length of time? (3) A point or space of time *in the future* for which arrangement is *now* made? (4) The town *at which* a thing is done? (5) Motion *to* a place ;—*from* a place? *b.* State the rule for the use of the *Ablative Absolute* :—for the use of *Qui* with the *Subjunctive*.

8. Translate into Latin :—"Cæsar sent the news of this signal triumph to Rome, and the senate, after reading his despatch, decreed with acclamation a supplicatio, or national thanksgiving to the gods. Cato rose indignantly to deprecate the bestowal of such honours on an occasion so unworthy. He denounced the conduct of Cæsar as perfidious and degrading to the Roman name. He described his treatment of the Germans as a violation of the pledged faith of the republic :—he declared that Cæsar ought to be given up to the Germans in expiation of the national crime. Examples of such a course were not altogether wanting."

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16:—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

EUCLID.—ARITHMETIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If a right line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the sum of the squares of the parts and twice the rectangle under the parts.

a. The square of a line is four times the square of its half.

2. In any triangle the square of a side opposite an acute angle is less than the sum of the squares of the sides containing it by twice the rectangle under either of them and the intercept between the acute angle and the foot of the perpendicular let fall from the opposite angle.

3. Construct a square equal to a given rectilineal figure.

4. Right lines in a circle equally distant from the centre are equal; and equal right lines are equally distant from the centre.

a. Find the locus of the middle points of all chords of a circle of a given length.

5. If a right line be a tangent to a circle, the right line drawn from the centre to the point of contact is perpendicular to it.

a. Derive this property from the definition of a tangent used in modern geometry.

6. An angle at the centre of a circle is double any angle at the circumference which has the same part of the circumference for its base.

7. In equal circles, equal angles whether they be at the centres or circumferences stand upon equal arcs.

8. Give Euclid's definition of proportion and apply it to show that in equal circles angles at the centre are in the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.

a. Give the algebraic definition of proportion, and show that it agrees with Euclid's.

9. Find a third proportional to two given lines.

10. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

11. If 3 men can mow 7 acres of grass in 5 days of 9 hours each, in how many days of 8 hours each will 5 men mow $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

12. A person is going to invest £3500 in the funds; the 3 per cents are at $82\frac{1}{2}$ and the $3\frac{1}{2}$ are at 96; in which will it be most advantageous to invest?

13. Add together $2\frac{1}{3}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{7}{8}$, from the sum subtract $\frac{7}{9}$ of $3\frac{1}{2}$, multiply the remainder by $4\frac{1}{5}$, and divide the half of this product by $\frac{1}{4}$.

14. Convert the above numbers into decimals, perform the operations mentioned, and show that the two results agree.

15. Extract the square root of ·0568.

16. If gold be at a premium of 136 per cent. when purchased with U. S. notes, what is the value in gold of $1540 in notes.

a. Construct a general formula for an answer to this question, i. e., if the premium be a per cent, find the gold value of $\$m$ in notes.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16:—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

EUCLID.—ALGEBRA.—TRIGONOMETRY.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. To a given right line apply a parallelogram equal to a given triangle and having an equal to a given one.

2. If a right line be bisected and produced, the sum of the squares of the whole line thus produced and of the produced part is equal to double the square of the half line and double the square of the line made up of the half and the produced part.

3. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

a. If one side be produced prove that the external angle is equal to the internal and opposite angle of the quadrilateral, and hence deduce by the modern definition of a tangent, the property of a tangent given in Prop. 32, B. III.

4. Construct an isosceles triangle each of whose base angles shall be double the vertical.

a. Find the length of the base, the radius being r.

5. The equilateral triangle described on the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the equilateral triangles described on the sides.

6. Find the greatest common measure of $6a^4 - a^2x^2 - 12x^4$ and $9a^5 + 12a^3x^2 - 6a^2x^3 - 8x^5$.

7. Divide $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x-y)^2}$ by $\frac{x^2 + xy}{x - y}$, multiply the quotient by the difference of $\frac{a+x}{a-x}$ and $\frac{a-x}{a+x}$ and subtract 1 from the result.

8. Divide a line 42 feet long into two parts such that one shall be double the other.

9. Solve the equations.

$$\frac{x+1}{2} + \frac{x+2}{3} = 16 - \frac{5x+1}{4};$$

$$\frac{a}{bx} + \frac{b}{ax} = a^2 + b^2;$$

$$\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{3} = 3 \quad , \frac{x}{6} + \frac{y}{9} = 3;$$

$$\frac{2x^2}{3} - \frac{5x}{2} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

10. Define the two units of angular measurement commonly employed, and investigate a formula for converting the expression for the magnitude of any angle in terms of one unit into that for the other.

11. Find the values of the sines and cosines of 45° and 60° and hence find sin. 15°.

12. Prove $$\text{tan. } (A \pm B) = \frac{\text{tan. } A \pm \text{tan. } B}{1 \mp \text{tan. } A \text{ tan. } B}$$

13. State and prove the rule for finding approximately the distance of the sea-horizon.

14. From the bottom of a tower a horizontal line was measured = 230 feet and at its extremity the angle of elevation of the top of the tower was = 43° 30′; finds its height.

15. From the summit of a light-house 85 feet heigh, standing on a rock, the angle of depression of a ship was = 3° 38′, and at the bottom of the light-house the angle of depression was = 2° 43′; find the horizontal distance of the vessel.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16:—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

MECHANICS.—HYDROSTATICS.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Give Duchayla's proof of the composition of forces.

2. If two forces meet at a point, their moments, with regard to any point on their resultant, are equal and opposite.

3. Define centre of gravity, and prove that a heavy body, having a fixed point in it, can only remain at rest when the line joining the centre of gravity to the fixed point is vertical.

α. State the law of Universal Gravitation, and the law of attraction of spheres deduced from it; and explain how, consistently with this, the force of gravity is said to be constant and to act in parallel lines.

β. If the diameters of the moon and earth be 2000 and 8000 miles respectively, and the ratio of their masses be .011399, find what a man, weighing 150 lbs. on the earth, would weigh on the moon.

4. If a body of given weight be placed on an inclined plane, find the power parallel to the base that will keep it at rest.

5. Prove the equation for uniformly accelerated motion $s = \frac{vt}{2}$

6. State and prove the principle of Attwood's machine.

7. If a body move with uniform velocity over two sides of an isosceles triangle, find the velocity in magnitude and direction that must have been impressed at the vertex, and apply the result to determine the centrifugal force in the case of uniform circular motion.

8. Calculate the length of a second's pendulum at London ($g = 32.1908$).

9. State and explain the fundamental principle of Hydrostatics.

10. Show that the free surface of water must be horizontal.

11. The water in a canal lock rises to a height of 18 feet against a gate whose breadth is 11 feet; calculate the total pressure on it.

12. The form of the earth is an oblate spheroid; explain this as a consequence of the diurnal rotation.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16 :—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

MECHANICS.—HYDROSTATICS.—OPTICS.—ASTRONOMY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If three forces meeting in a point be in equilibrium, express the ratios of the forces by means of the angles between their directions.

2. In the screw, find the ratio of the power to the resistance parallel to the axis.

3. The velocity acquired by a body running down an inclined plane is equal to the velocity acquired in falling down the height.

4. Investigate a formula to express the change in the number of oscillations of a pendulum in a day due to a change of place.

a. A clock, beating seconds, is carried to the top of a mountain one mile high, calculate how much it will gain or lose in a day.

5. Describe the construction of the mercurial barometer. State some of the corrections to be applied to observations ; and explain how the barometer may be used to determine heights.

a. Describe the principle of the aneroid barometer.

6. If the weight of 100 cubic inches of dry air at temp. 60 F., and pressure 30 in. be 31.0117 grs., calculate the weight of 4 cubic inches at 65° F., and pressure 28.5 inches.

7. The specific gravity of a nugget whose weight is 11½ oz., is 7.43 ; how much fine gold does it contain, the specific gravity of the quartz being 2.62 and of the gold 19.35. N.B. Investigate the formula.

8. Describe the construction of the air-pump, and show that it never can produce a perfect vacuum.

9. Prove the formula connecting the conjugate foci in a spherical mirror $\frac{1}{d}+\frac{1}{D}=\frac{2}{r}$.

10. Explain what is meant by an achromatic combination of lenses, and show that such a combination is possible.

11. Describe the camera obscura.

12. Describe the principle of the simple microscope, and show how its magnifying power may be calculated.

13. Prove that the latitude of a place is equal to the altitude of the pole, and explain how this principle is used in determining the shape and size of the earth.

14. Investigate the mode by which the weight of the earth was determined from observations on Schehallien.

15. Investigate the method of determining the ratio of the mass of the sun to the mass of the earth.

16. Account fully and accurately for the phases of the moon.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16:—2 P. M. TO 4 P. M.

FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner..... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Arrange the following substances in the order of their conducting power: Powdered glass, dry paper, copper, feathers, glass, silk, water, sealing wax.

2. Give instances of the effect of a change of temperature on the conducting power of different bodies.

3. Explain why metals were thought at first to be incapable of being electrified by friction; and describe an experiment proving the contrary.

4. Describe the Leyden jar, and the mode of charging it; and then account for the accumulation of electricity, dwelling minutely on the inductive action involved.

5. Explain and prove the formula by which the total charge of a Leyden jar is expressed, namely $E = \frac{Se}{1-m^2}$

6. Describe a simple method of making a Leyden jar, and of charging it without the aid of the electrical machine, using only materials readily procurable in every house; and explain the mode of action in charging.

7. Describe the gold-leaf electroscope, and the manner of using it.

8. Describe Coulomb's torsion balance, and the manner of using it to discover the laws of electrical force. State also some of the laws discovered by it.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—9 TO 12 A. M.

ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ...REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show how the Danish elements of our language may, in part, be determined, and mention a number of the words given as of Danish origin.

2. Give the classification of Hybrids, with examples of each class.

3. Show that Etymology is not always a safe or sufficient guide to the signification of words.

4. What effects are ascribed to the introduction of Christianity by St. Augustine during the fifty years from the time of his arrival.

5. What changes in regard to the use of the article, the gen. sing., the gen. and dat. pl., the infin. and the pl. indic. of verbs, are observable as traced throughout the four periods of the history of English.

6. Give, with examples, the rules for the formation of plurals.

7. Of Adjectives give the classification founded on "qualities constituting differences" and the divisions of the classes, with examples.

8. Classify reflexive verbs, and give examples of each class.

9. Give an account of the origin of the confusion of forms in "ing"—participles, nouns, infinitives, and gerundial infinitives.

10. State in tabular form the results of the two-fold form of time—indefinite and continuous; and give the peculiarities in the use of the indefinite tenses.

11. Which are the three classes into which irregular verbs are divided? Give examples of each class.

12. What reason is assigned for the use of "shall" as a common form of the future in the Holy Scriptures, where, generally speaking, the use of "will" would be more suitable?

13. Mention those adverbs which are properly cases of nouns or pronouns—genitive, dative, accusative and ablative forms.

14. What reasons are assigned for the frequent recurrence of adjective forms as adverbs in English?

15. What are the two forms of Superlatives? and give the rules for comparatives and superlatives when adjectives end in "y" and when of more than two syllables.

16. Which are the principal relations expressed by prepositions? and give their classification according to their forms.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—2 TO 5 P. M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. What were the subjects which, in England, chiefly agitated the public mind during the latter half of the 14th century?

2. Give a sketch of the life of Chaucer and an estimate of his obligations to the three great poets of Italy that flourished in or a little before his time.

3. What, as compared with continental history, is the history of England in respect of literature during the 15th century? and give an account of the poetical compositions that form the principal literary record of that period.

4. State the substance of the account given of the ballad poetry of England.

5. Give an account of the introduction into England of the art of printing.

6. In the 14th century, in Scotland, which are the two metrical works of note that were composed in the living tongue? What of their literary character, and of the language in which they were written?

7. Towards the close of the 15th century and in the beginning of the 16th, who, in Scotland, were the chief cultivators of poetical literature? and what of the literary character of their productions?

8. State the two theories advanced to account for the introduction of the Scandinavian element into the mother tongue during the Anglo-Saxon period.

9. With regard to the question—"Which of the dialects of Anglo-Saxon is specifically the parent of the English language"—which are the theories that have been advanced?

10. When commenced those changes of Anglo-Saxon by which it passed into modern English; and which are the two distinct types that those changes are said to have assumed?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH :—9 TO 12 A. M.

LOGIC.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the substance of the statement of Aristotle's mode of arranging the classes of words.

2. Show that it is not philosophical to found an analysis of the reasoning powers upon language.

3. Explain the distinction given in the quotation—"Quod in naturâ naturatâ lex, in naturâ naturante idea dicitur."

4. State the objections that lie against the ordinary division of the subject into the three parts, conception, judgment and syllogism, and the replies to these objections.

5. Explain the two significations given of abstract and concrete representations.

6. Give the substance of the statement with respect to the contest between Platonist and Aristotelian, on the subject of Universals.

7. Give the definition of a judgment, and an explanation of the parts into which it is divided.

8. State in tabular form the sources of definition, as given.

9. Show that Conditionals may appear either as substitutive or attributive judgments; and that disjunctive judgments may be referred to the head of substitutives.

10. Explain the signification of the terms, quantity and quality of judgment.

11. State and explain the ambiguity which sometimes attaches to the use of the words "all" and "some."

12. Give in tabular form the summary of the analysis of judgments—give each part of the analysis its symbolical designation and give concrete examples of each part.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—FROM 9 TO 12 A. M.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show the axiomatic character of moral truths, and the necessity of expressing them in definite terms.

2. Explain how the law of a nation operates to the advancement of morality.

3. Show the necessity of moral rules for the guidance of human action, and the necessity of a supreme rule of action.

4. Show the correspondence between the primary rights of man, and the springs of human action; and state, in the same order, what morality tends from and what it tends to, and state the supreme rule of human action.

5. Why must *law* be considered as positively and permanently fixed, and mention some of the indications of moral aim which the law has.

6. In the classification of rights, contracts are classed as distinct from property—reply to the question, "Do not contracts necessarily imply property?"

7. What are rights of the person?—and give and explain the crimes and offences by which rights of the person are violated.

8. What are rights of property? and explain the wrongs or injuries by which rights of property are violated.

9. Into what kinds have the Roman Jurists divided contracts, and mention the principal cases in which contracts are void.

10. What are rights of Government? Whence their necessity? and explain the different offences against rights of government.

11. Show that the supreme law of human action must be positive and not merely prohibitory; and say in what single term the disposition enjoined by it may be expressed.

12. Explain the signification of the terms Humanity, Justice, Truth, Purity, Order, viewed both in their subjective and objective aspects.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 20TH:—FROM 2 TO 5 P. M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. How is the importance of the Anglo-Saxon as compared with the other ingredients that make up the vocabulary of English, demonstrated?

2 What are said to be the losses which modern English has sustained in the course of its promotion; and the gains by which they have been compensated?

3. Mention the principles of classification that have been used in the classification of languages, and say with what success.

4. State the different modes of derivation of words, in the limited sense of derivation from native roots.

5. State the different modes of Composition, and give examples.

6. What languages freely allow the formation of new words both by derivation and Composition; and what languages reluctantly admit a resort to either of these methods?

7. In regard to power of derivation and composition, what is the result of a comparison between the German and other cognate languages and our own?

8. Show how the facility of word-coinage is not practically a security for philosophical exactness of meaning.

9. State the evidence given of the relation between man and his speech, and the only result of the inquiry that seems warrantable.

10. Give the substance of what is said with respect to unity or community of language.

11. Point out the advantage of a speech which has appropriate words for the expression of all mental, ethical and spiritual states, and the inferences that may be drawn in the case of such a nomenclature being wanting.

12. Show the inportance of the subject of the reaction of words. State the facts that establish it, and some of the important inferences that may be drawn from it.

13. Explain the changes which words undergo from exhaustion, and give illustrative examples.

14. By what words particularly in our language has a conservative influence been exerted? and illustrate by examples the mode of its operation.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH:—9 TO 12 A. M.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show that the ultimate object of all consciousness is an individual.

2. Give an exposition of the following sentence—"The (general) notion is thus not the adequate and actual representative of any single object, but an inadequate and potential representative of many."

3. Show that general notions require to be fixed in a representative sign, and state the three successive representations that enter into the complete exercise of thought.

4. Show that in every complete act of consciousness the presentative and representative elements are combined, and that both kinds appear in the form of a relation between the subject and the object.

5. Explain what is meant by space regarded as the form of our perception of external objects, and as being necessarily infinite (though not positively conceived as such).

6. What are *Clearness* and *Distinctness*, as attributes of consciousness proper?

7. The *matter* of Intuitive Consciousness comprehends—what?

8. Give the reasons for referring "perception proper" to the intellect rather than to the sense.

9. State the reasons given in proof that it is the locomotive faculty which first informs us immediately of the existence and properties of a material world exterior to our organism.

10. State the substance of the exposition given of the two-fold character of attention.

11. State summarily the substance of the doctrine given on the subject of moral consciousness.

12. Some have maintained that we are not directly conscious of mind or self, but only of its several modifications. How is the error of this theory made manifest?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST.—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.—SECOND YEAR.

GERMAN.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR C. F. A. MARKGRAF.

1. State the pronouns which are inflected *a.* like *adjectives*, and according to what form of declension; *b.* like the *definite article*, and *c.* like the *indefinite article*.

2. Explain the pronominal forms deſſen, deren,—and illustrate the various instances of their application by short examples.

3. *a.* How is the Plural of those masculine and neuter nouns formed which end in el, en, or er?—*b.* Which Plural termination is *always* accompanied by the modification of the radical vowel, which one is *never* so?

4. Decline:—the rich heir (Erbe, m.)—their fine old castle (Schloß, n.) —in the four cases sing. and plur.

5. How may the rules upon the declension of adjectives be comprised? —What change do adjectives undergo when preceded by etwas and nichts?

6. How are the ordinal numbers formed?—Which are the exceptions? —How are they declined?

7. *a.* What prepositions may form contractions with the definite article?—*b.* How are in and auf used?—Give examples.—*c.* When is 'with' rendered by mit, when by bei?

8. Which particles form compound *inseparable* verbs?

9. How is the Present of regular verbs formed? Which persons are alike in their termination?

10. How are '*to go for*,' '*to send for*,' and '*to look for*,' rendered in German? Give examples.

11. Translate into German:—

This man is a bad neighbour, but a good friend. Your country has no large woods. The merchants have some grain in their storehouses. Can you tell me what time it is? It is a quarter to six; it is half-past twelve; it is a quarter past two. Have you time to correct the letters which I write to my father? You listen to what other people tell you, but you do not listen to me. What dost thou take away? How far must I go to-night? You must go as far as the great square. The sons of the Spanish nobleman are at our house. You have not money enough to buy the provisions which you are in want of, here is some more. What ships have those sailors? They have an iron ship and many wooden ones.

12. Translate into English:

Die eherne Bildsäule eines vortrefflichen Künstlers schmolz durch die Hitze einer wüthenden Feuersbrunst in einen Klumpen. Dieser Klumpen kam einem andern Künstler in die Hände, und durch seine Geschicklichkeit verfertigte er eine neue Bildsäule daraus; von der erstern in dem, was sie vorstellte, unterschieden, an Geschmack und Schönheit aber ihr gleich. Der Neid sah es und knirschte. Endlich besann er sich auf einen armseligen Trost: „der gute Mann würde dieses noch ganz erträgliche Stück auch nicht hervorgebracht haben, wenn ihm nicht die Materie der alten Bildsäule dabei zu Statten gekommen wäre."

LESSING.

Ich wohn' in einem steinernen Haus,
Da lieg' ich verborgen und schlafe;
Doch ich trete hervor, ich eile heraus,
Gefordert mit eiserner Waffe.
Erst bin ich unscheinbar und schwach und klein,
Mich kann dein Athem bezwingen;
Ein Regentropfen schon saugt mich ein,
Doch mir wachsen im Siege die Schwingen;
Wenn die mächtige Schwester sich zu mir gesellt,
Erwachs' ich zum furchtbar'n Gebieter der Welt.

SCHILLER

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST.—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.—THIRD YEAR.

GERMAN.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR C. F. A. MARKGRAF.

1. What syllable serves to form adjectives from names of towns? Are such adjectives inflected?—Give examples.

2. How is the Plural of feminine nouns formed? What are the exceptions? How is the feminine of most substantives formed?—Decline in the four cases singular and plural: her elder sister—the beloved friend (fem.) who.

3. In what form are verbs used as substantives?

4. When do two infinitives or two participles follow the English construction in a German sentence, when not?—Give examples for each case.

5. Give the first person singular of all the tenses of the Subjunctive Mood of the verbs anbieten, mitbringen and gewinnen.

6. Which auxiliary do the following verbs take:—fahren, werfen, reiten, fallen, gelingen, werden, ausſteigen, hangen, ausſleiden, laufen, ſchneien, ſtehen

7. Illustrate by examples the construction with *to like*, *to like better*, *does it please*, *there is*, and *there are*.

8. How many kinds of conjunctions are there with regard to their influence on the construction of a sentence?—What other words, beside conjunctions, change the construction of a sentence, and in what way?

9. Which is the preposition, and which the conjunction *before?*—Write two sentences, the one with the preposition, the other with the conjunction.—Mention the case (or cases) governed by the following prepositions: ungeachtet, für, an, wegen, über, neben, auf, unweit, nach, um willen.

10. *a.* Form short sentences with each of the following reflexive verbs: ſich erinnern, ſich vorſtellen, ſich fürchten, ſich bedienen, ſich ſchmeicheln, ſich beſchäftigen,—showing the cases and prepositions (if any) which they govern respectively.—*b.* Can you mention any verbs which are reflexive in German, and *not* in English?

11. Translate into German:

Every traveller who arrives in that large town praises its fine streets. We are astonished at the strange accident which has happened to you. I beg you for your own sake not to mix among those people. I do not

say this on our account, but on your account. No one was there when I came. It does not rain now, but it hails. I would forgive him, if he confessed (subj.) his fault. I will come down the hill, if you cannot come up. Did I hurt you? I am very sorry for it. We are much afflicted to hear that your friend has died, for we thought (that) he had recovered. Frederick the Great never slept longer than six hours; he usually went to bed at ten o'clock and rose at four.

12. Translate into English:

Reineke hörte genau vom Anfang zum Ende die Rede,
Lag und lauerte still und dachte: „Wenn es gelänge
Daß ich dem plumpen Kumpan die stolzen Worte bezahlte?
Laßt uns die Sache bedenken." Er ging in die Tiefe der Wohnung,
In die Winkel des Schloßes, denn künstlich war es gebauet.
Löcher fanden sich hier und Höhlen mit vielerlei Gängen,
Eng und lang, und mancherlei Thüren zum Oeffnen und Schließen,
Wie es Zeit war und Noth. Erfuhr er, daß man ihn suchte
Wegen schelmischer That, da fand er die beste Beschirmung.
Auch aus Einfalt hatten sich oft in diesen Mäandern
Arme Thiere gefangen, willkommene Beute dem Räuber.
Reineke hatte die Worte gehört, doch fürchtet' er klüglich,
Andre möchten noch neben dem Boten im Hinterhalt liegen.
Als er sich aber versichert, der Bär sei einzeln gekommen,
Ging er listig hinaus und sagte: .....

GOETHE.

Wüthend kam ein Orkan am Gebirg her!
Die Esche, die Tann' und Eiche brach,
Und mit Felsen stürzte der Ahorn
Vom bebenden Haupt des Gebirgs.

Ruhig schlummert' am Bache der Mai ein,
Ließ rasen den lauten Donnersturm!
Lauscht' und schlief, beweht von der Blüthe
Und wachte mit Hesperus auf.

KLOPSTOCK.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner,..... P. J. DAREY, M.A.

I. State when names of countries do not take the definite article in French. Give three examples.

II. Translate into French : *The horses of my friends have lost their halters, and their vessels have also lost their helms.* State the rules for forming the plural of every word in that sentence which takes the plural.

III. Write the feminine of the adjectives *bon*, *bref*, *carré*, *vertueux*, *léger*. Give the rules to form the feminine of each one.

IV. Write also the feminine of *frais*, *doux*, *public*, *sec*, *las*.

V. Translate into French : *He walked two thousand miles in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four.* Give the rule to write those numerals in French.

VI. Translate into French: *This book is better than that one, therefore I like this one better.* Explain how *this* is to be translated in either place. How do you translate *better?* Give the reason.

VII. Translate into French : *It is I who told it to him.* State the rule to write each one of the pronouns, in the above sentence, and also the order in which they are placed in French.

VIII. When the verb is in the Imperative mood and governs two pronouns, where do you place them? Give three examples with different pronouns.

IX. Translate into French : *It is my book, and it is very interesting.* Explain the two different ways in which the word *it* is to be translated in French.

X. Give the Participle Past, the Imperative and the Preterite Definite of *avoir*, *être*, *recevoir*, *se promener* and *s'asseoir*.

XI. Translate into English:

LE PAYS DE GENÈVE.

Comme le voyageur est ravi d'admiration, lorsque dans un beau jour d'été, après avoir péniblement traversé les sommets du Jura, il arrive à cette gorge où se déploie subitement devant lui l'immense bassin de Genève, qu'il voit d'un coup d'œil ce beau lac dont les eaux réfléchissent le bleu du ciel, mais plus pur et plus profond ; cette vaste campagne, si bien cultivée, peuplée d'habitations si riantes ; ces coteaux qui s'élèvent par degrés et que revêt une riche végétation ; ces montagnes couvertes de forêts toujours vertes produisent un effet qu'aucune expression ne peut faire concevoir à celui qui ne l'a pas vu.

Cuvier.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner, ... P. J. DAREY, M.A.

I. Quel est le pluriel des substantifs terminés en *ail* ? Donnez cinq noms en *ail* qui font exception à cette règle.

II. Comment les adjectifs qui finissent par *et* forment-ils leur féminin ? Citez cinq adjectifs en *et* qui font exception.

III. Quel est le féminin des adjectifs *exprès*, *mou*, *vendeur*, *chanteur* et *délateur*.

IV. Quand les mots *tel*, *aucun*, *tout*, sont-ils pronons, et quand adjectifs? Donnez des exemples où ils sont employés comme pronons, et d'autres où ils sont adjectifs.

V. Qu'est-ce qu'on appelle complément ou régime d'un verbe? Combien de compléments y a-t-il en français? Définissez chacun de ces compléments.

VI. Dans quel cas remplace-t-on l'*y* qui précède la finale du participe présent dans quelques verbes par un *i* ? Donnez-en trois exemples. Quand est-il cependant d'usage de conserver cette lettre ?

VII. De quel temps simple forme-t-on l'impératif? Quelle remarque faites-vous à propos des verbes de la première conjugaison?

VIII. Traduisez en anglais :

> C'est à vous que je parle, ma sœur,
> Le moindre solécisme en parlant vous irrite ;
> Mais vous en faites, vous, d'étranges en conduite,
> Vos livres éternels ne me contentent pas ;
> Et hors un gros Plutarque à meuble mes rabats,
> Vous devriez brûler tout ce meuble inutile.
>
> MOLIÈRE, *Les femmes savantes.*

IX. Traduisez en français :

Otway has followed nature in the language of his tragedy; it therefore shines in the passionate parts more than any of our English poets. As there is something familiar and domestic in the fable of his tragedy more than in those of any other poet, he has little pomp, but great force in his expressions.

Spectator.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13,—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner,..... ..... P. J. DAREY, M.A.

I. Translate into French: *The books I have given you are good*, and, *I have given you books.* How do you write *given* in French in those two sentences? State the rule.

II. How do you translate *whose* in the two following sentences: *The man* WHOSE *talents we admire*, and, *A man on* WHOSE *friendship I can rely?* State the rule.

III. When do you translate *what* by *ce qui, ce que, que*, or *qu'est-ce que*? Give an example of each in French.

IV. What is the French of *some* and *any*, meaning *a few?* Give two examples in French, one masculine and the other feminine.

V. Translate in two different ways: *However great they may be.* Point out the difference in these two translations.

VI. When *personne* means *nobody*, what word must be placed before the verb of which *personne* is the subject? Give two examples.

VII. Give three French words into which you translate the English word *they.* Explain when you have to use any of them. Give examples.

VIII. Write the Past Participle, the Imperative and the Preterite of the Subjunctive of *assaillir, courir, lire, mettre* and *mourir.*

IX. Translate into English:

C'est pour ne point l'aigrir, et pour en venir mieux à bout. Heurter de front ses sentiments est le moyen de tout gâter; et il y a de certains esprits qu'il ne faut prendre qu'en biaisant, des tempéraments ennemis de toute résistance; des naturels rétifs, que la vérité fait cabrer, qui toujours se roidissent contre le droit et la raison, et qu'on ne mène qu'en tournant où l'on veut les conduire. Faites semblant de consentir à ce qu'il veut, vous en viendrez mieux à vos fins.

MOLIÈRE, *l'avare*, Acte 1, sc. VIII.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13TH,—9 A.M. TO 1. P.M.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner,..... ... P. J. DAREY, M.A.

I. Quand écrivez-vous les noms propres avec la marque du pluriel? Donnez-en trois exemples.

II. Ecrivez au pluriel les noms suivants: *chef-lieu*, *arc-en-ciel*, *blanc-seing*, *Hotel-Dieu*, *garde-chasse*. Donnez les règles à suivre pour mettre ces substantifs au pluriel.

III. Quand les adjectifs *nu*, *demi*, et *feu* sont-ils variables, et quand invariables? Donnez-en des exemples dans les deux cas.

IV. A quel nombre doit-on mettre le verbe lorsque les sujets sont liés par *ni*. Donnez-en un exemple. Quelle est l'exception?

V. Quand le verbe être précédé de *ce* se met-il au pluriel, et quand reste-il au singulier? Traduisez en français: *It was the Phenicians who first invented writing*; et, *It is you, gentlemen, that will do it.*

VI. Traduisez en français: *Politeness is like running water, which makes the hardest pebbles even and smooth*; et, *The stars appearing and disappearing fill us with joy and awe.* Expliquez comment il faut écrire: *running*, *appearing*, et *disappearing*.

VII. Qui est-ce qui a écrit la tragédie d'*Andromaque* en français? Où la scène se passe-t-elle? Donnez un court aperçu de cette tragédie? De quelle tragédie ancienne a-t-elle été imitée?

VIII. Traduisez en anglais les phrases suivantes tirées d'Andromaque.

Qui croirait en effet qu'une telle entreprise?
Du fils d'Agamemnon méritât (1) l'entremise.
Il s'essaiera sur vous.
Que dans le sang d'un enfant je me baigne à loisir!
Il m'aurait tenu lieu d'un père et d'un époux.
Ah! que vous me gênez!
Mais vous ne me dites point ce que vous mande un père.
Il y va de ma gloire.

1. Pourquoi *méritât* est-il au mode subjonctif et à l'imparfait?

IX. Traduisez en français:

There's no news at the court, sir, but the old news; that is the old Duke is banished by his younger brother, the new Duke; and three or four loving lords have put themselves in voluntary exile with him, whose lands and revenues enrich the new Duke; therefore, he gives them good leave to wander.

SHAKSPERE, *As you like it.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13 :—2 P.M to 4 P.M.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....T. STERRY HUNT, M.A., F.R.S.

1. How many kinds of force do we recognize in the sun's rays ?

2. What do you understand by the convertibility of forces?

3. Define the laws of definite and multiple proportions.

4. In how many proportions do oxygen and nitrogen unite ?

5. How is nitric acid prepared, and what are its reactions with copper ?

6. How is hydrogen obtained, and what is the composition of water by weight and by volume ?

7. In what common processes is carbonic acid formed, and how do you recognize its presence ?

8. What is the composition of ammonia, and what are its properties and its sources ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17:—10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ELEMENTARY BOTANY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Explain the terms, Primordial utricle, Nucleus, Cellulose wall, as applied to the elementary cell.

2. State the distinction between Prosenchyma and Parenchyma, with examples.

3. Describe dotted, spiral, and scalariform vessels.

4. Describe starch granules, chlorophyll, and raphides, with their mode of occurrence.

5. What are Phænogams as distinguished from Cryptogams, and cellular as distinguished from vascular plants?

6. Explain the terms Radicle, Epiphyte, Parasite.

7. State fully the structure of the Exogenous stem, and the points in which Endogenous, Acrogenous and Cellular stems differ from it.

8. Explain the law of Phyllotaxis as applied to alternate leaves.

9. Describe the structures in the blade of the leaf.

10. What elements exist in the organic products of plants? State the composition of some of these products.

11. Explain the chemical changes involved in the formation of Mucilage and Albumen.

12. What are the most important substances contained in the ashes of plants, and what uses may they be supposed to serve?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13:—2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

ELEMENTARY ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. By what characters may the lowest animals be distinguished from plants?

2. Describe the Cells of Blood, and Pigment Cells.

3. Describe the Muscular and Nervous tissues.

4. Describe the Homogangliate type of nervous system.

5. Describe the typical Vertebra and some of its modifications.

6. Explain the function of Respiration.

7. Define the terms sarcode, gemmation, cilia.

8. What is type or affinity as distinguished from analogy or adaptation? How are they harmonized in nature, and which is the more important in classification, and why?

9. Explain the primary subdivision of the animal kingdom into provinces, giving the characters of each of them in full.

10. Define the species in zoology, and explain the nature of genera, families, orders, and classes, with examples.

11. State your views in regard to the classification of the animals included in the Cuvierian Province *Radiata*.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17:—10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

PHYSICAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY (IN PART).

FOURTH YEAR.

Examiners..... { J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.
T. STERRY HUNT, M.A., F.R.S.

1. What is the distinction between Aqueous and Igneous rocks?

2. What is the import of the terms Metamorphic, Plutonic, Sedimentary, Stratified, Fragmental, as applied to rocks?

3. What is the nature of Conglomerate, Shale, Slate, Gneiss, and Diorite? and to which of the above named classes of rocks do they respectively belong?

4. Explain the nature of fossil organic remains, and the principal inferences deducible from them.

5. Explain the terms Dip, Strike, Anticlinal, Unconformable.

6. State the principal data for determining the relative ages of rocks, and the manner in which they are applied.

7. Explain the effects of denudation.

8. Explain the nature and mode of occurrence of concretionary structure, faults, dykes, and contortions of strata.

9. What are the numbers, relative lengths, and positions of the crystalline axes in dimetric, monoclinic, and hexagonal crystals?

10. What are the differences between calcite and arragonite?

11. By what characters can you distinguish calcite, fluor-spar and sulphate of barytes?

12. What are the mineral characters, composition, and uses of apatite?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Whence is the origin of the Hebrew language, and by what names is it mentioned in the Hebrew Scriptures?

2. Give a brief synopsis of the opinions as to the primitive character of the language, *pro et contra*, and state further the various opinions as to the age and origin of its vowel system.

3. Describe שוא, and give the instances in which it is syllabical.

4. State the uses of דגש קל and דגש חזק and give the rules whereby they may be distinguished.

5. Explain מפיק, רפה and קרי וכתיב.

6. Give the rules for distinguishing קמץ רחב from קמץ חטוף.

7. What have you to remark respecting the accents?

8. What are the uses of מתג and מקף?

9. What effect has מקף on the accent?

10. Give the rules for the Definite Article.

11. Write the noun בית with the definite article and the preposition ב prefixed, in the contracted form.

12. Show how the punctuation of the prepositions בכלם is affected by contact with a labial.

13. Give the instances in which שוא is quiescent.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HEBREW.

SENIOR CLASS.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Write the verb לגד in the future tenses of the *Kal*, *Niphal* and *Piel* forms.

2. Show how Hebrew Poetry derives singular advantages from peculiarities of the language itself, more especially with reference to synonyms of which give some examples.

3. Describe Parellelism, and add some examples of it, Complete, Incomplete, and Inverted.

4. Write the noun קול adding the pronominal suffixes in the singular and plural.

5. What have you to say of the *Segholates?*

6. Give the past tenses of the verb פקד in the *Hiphil*, *Hophal* and *Hithpael* forms.

7. Describe ו conversive and consecutive, and show its effect on the accent and signification of verbs.

8. Analyze fully the following אתה צויתה פקדיך לשמר מאד אחלי יכונו דרכי לשמר חקיך:

9. Translate into Hebrew:

You have commanded us to learn diligently, and we shall not be ashamed if we do according to your word. We will then thank you with uprightness of heart, when we will have acquired (לגד to learn) your instructions. We will rejoice in them, and forget them not.

10. Translate into English:

אף לא פעלו עולה בדרכיו הלכו: יהי מאירת ברקיע השמים להבדיל בין היום ובין הלילה והיו לאתת ולמועדים ולימים ושנים: כי יודע ה' דרך צדיקים וידרך רשעים תאבד: לה' הישועה על עמך ברכתך: אשרי כל חוסי בו:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH.

SECOND YEAR.

CONIC SECTIONS.—SOLID GEOMETRY.

Examiner, ...ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Draw a tangent to a parabola from an external point.

2. If two chords of a parabola intersect one another, the rectangles contained by their segments are in the ratio of the parameters of the diameters which bisect their chords.

3. The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord of a parabola intersect at right angles in the directrix.

4. The tangent at any point of an hyperbola bisects the angle between the focal radii vectores.

5. If three straight lines meet all in one point and a straight line stand at right angles to each of them at that point, the three straight lines shall be in one and the same plane.

6. Draw a perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it.

7. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which are together less than four right angles.

8. Circles are to one another as the squares on their diameters.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3RD.—2 P. M. TO 5 P. M.

GERMAN.

SECOND YEAR.—*Elementary Course.*

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR C. F. A. MARKGRAF.

1. *a.* State which of the following verbs are *regular*, which *irregular*, and give the meaning and past participle of each:—zeigen, wiſſen, abreiſen, liegen, buchſtabiren, ausſprechen, verſuchen, bleiben, ſitzen.—*b.* What mood, and of what tense, is formed alike in both, regular and irregular verbs, and how? Adduce examples from the verbs given above.

2. Give the moods and tenses of the Passive voice corresponding with the following forms:—ich achtete, du haſt verſtanden, er ſchlägt, ſie würden ſenden, er hätte verloren, ihr führtet, er bringe, wir heben auf.

3. Write out the 2nd pers. sing. in all moods and tenses of the active voice of "ausrufen."

4. Decline:—a deep river—in the 4 cases sing.,—and all polite (höflich) people— in the 4 cases plural.

5. Form the Comparative and Superlative of bald, arm, ſüß, gern, hoch, viel, blaß, trocken, ſchuldig.

6. Give the Adverbs of rest corresponding to hinauf, hinunter, hierher, and dorthin.

7. How do you express 'as far as' when denoting motion towards *persons*, *places*, and *countries*?

8. Adjust the words in the following sentences according to standard rules:—

Wo iſt Ihr Bruder gegangen hin?
(Where is your brother gone to?)

Ich ſage Ihnen, daß ich nicht habe geſchrieben
(I tell you that I have not written

dieſen Brief meinem Freunde.
this letter to my friend.)

Ich habe gelegt auf den Tiſch das Buch welches
(I have laid upon the table the book which

Sie haben geliehen mir geſtern.
you have lent me yesterday.)

9. Translate into German :—

A friend of mine intends selling his beautiful estate (Gut, n.), which lies on the other side of the mountain. Where will he go to? He will go to England, in order to reside there with his relations.—Tell me what you want, I have now time to listen to you. The physician after whom you inquire, is gone out, but he is coming back soon. He has been here five times, and you were not once at home. Read that letter, or hast thou already read it? The present, which you give me, is as much worth as all those (which) I have received from others. I like to study German. The good master is loved by his servants. I know a very clever young man. The days are very short in (the) winter. Most people must work in order to have a competency.

10. Translate into English :—

Mitten in dem Kampf floß plötzlich die Musik für das Neujahr vom Thurme hernieder wie ferner Kirchengesang. Er wurde sanfter bewegt—er schauete um den Horizont herum und über die weite Erde, und er dachte an seine Jugendfreunde, die nun, glücklicher und besser als er, Lehrer der Erde, Väter glücklicher Kinder und gesegnete Menschen waren, und er sagte: "O, ich könnte auch wie ihr diese erste Nacht mit trockenen Augen verschlummern, wenn ich gewollt hätte.—Ach, ich könnte glücklich sein, ihr theuern Eltern, wenn ich euere Neujahrswünsche und Lehren erfüllt hätte!"

Im fieberhaften Erinnern an seine Jünglingszeit kam es ihm vor, als richte sich die Larve mit seinen Zügen im Todtenhause auf—endlich wurde sie durch den Aberglauben, der in der Neujahrsnacht Geister und Zukunft erblickt, zu einem lebendigen Jüngling.

JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH RICHTER.

Der Sänger drückt die Augen ein
Und schlug in vollen Tönen;
Die Ritter schauten muthig drein,
Und in den Schooß die Schönen.
Der König, dem das Lied gefiel,
Ließ, ihn zu ehren für das Spiel,
Eine goldne Kette reichen.

„Die goldne Kette gib mir nicht,
Die Kette gib den Rittern.
Vor deren kühnem Angesicht
Der Feinde Lanzen splittern;
Gib sie dem Kanzler, den du hast,
Und laß ihn noch die goldne Last
Zu andern Lasten tragen,

GOETHE.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3RD.—9 A. M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR.—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner,..... P. J. DAREY, M.A.

I. Translate into English:

HISTOIRE DE JOB.

On ne sait (1) si cette histoire a été racontée (2) par le grand législateur des Hébreux aux prêtres de l'Egypte, ou s'il la (3) tenait d'eux; on (4) est certain seulement qu'elle est de la plus haute antiquité, et qu'elle remonte au delà du temps (5) où (6) Israël, échappé à la maison de servitude, traversa (7) le désert. Les poëtes des dances sacrées ont presque tous traité ce sujet; ils l'ont regardé comme une des premières révélations de l'immortalité de l'âme.

Ballanche.

(1). Point out the idiomatical difference between the French language and the English, in this sort of expressions: *On ne sait;—on m'a dit;—on a cru.*

(2). Why has *racontée* two *é*e's? Give the rule.

(3). What part of speech is *la?* How do you know that? Give an example where *la* belongs to some other part of speech.

(4). What is the etymology of *on?* To what different words does it correspond in English? When is it correct to use it?

(5) and (6). Why has *temps* a *p?* Is it proper to write that word without it? When is *où* written without an accent?

(7). In what tense is *traversa?* What is its infinitive?

II. When do the verbs in *eler* and *eter* double the consonant preceding the final syllable of the infinitive? Give examples.

III. Write the Imperfect both of the Indicative and Subjunctive moods of *finir*, *recevoir*, *se promener*, *s'en aller*, *s'asseoir*, *y avoir* and *falloir.*

IV. Translate into French:

Take these apples to your sister; take the horses to the river; and take away these books from this room. They alone will do what is commanded them. My friends intend to go to Europe this year. He, you and I will go to take a walk to-day. That child can dress and wash himself alone; but he cannot cut his hair. The studies to which he applies himself are very useful. Whatever may be the evils of this life, we must bear with them with patience.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3RD.—9 A. M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

SECOND YEAR.—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner, ... P. J. DAREY, M.A.

I. Quels sont les verbes de la quatrième conjugaison dont le présent de l'indicatif perd le *d?* Donnez-en deux exemples.

II. Combien y a-t-il de sortes de participes? Nommez-les? Pourquoi sont-ils ainsi appelés.

III. Quand est-ce que le mot *que* est pronom ; quand est-il adverbe, et quand conjonction? Donnez trois exemples où il se trouve à chacune de ces parties du discours.

IV. Quand les adjectifs *juste, bon, droit, cher* deviennent-ils adverbes? Donnez des exemples où ce sont des adverbes.

V. Nommez deux prépositions qui expriment un rapport de lieu ; deux un rapport de temps ; et deux un rapport d'opposition.

VI. Quel ridicule Molière a-t-il voulu mettre en scène dans sa comédie des *Femmes savantes?* Donnez un court résumé de cette pièce.

VII. Traduisez en Anglais les phrases suivantes tirées des *Femmes savantes :*

Prenez soin d'envoyer au notaire. On peut tenir son coin parmi les beaux esprits. Un auteur qui va gueuser des encens.

O cervelle indocile!
Faut-il qu'avec les soins qu'on prend incessamment
On ne te puisse apprendre à parler congrûment !
De *pas* mis avec *rien* tu fais la récidive ;
Et c'est comme on t'a dit trop d'une négative.

VIII. Traduisez en français :

The old song of the Chevy chase is the favorite ballad of the common people of England, and Ben Jonson used to say that he had rather have been the author of it than of all his works. Sir Philip Sidney, in his discourse of poetry, speaks of it in the following words: "I have never heard the old song of Piercy and Douglas, that I found not my heart more moved than with a trumpet; and yet it is sung by some blind crouder with no rougher voice than rude stile; which being so evil apparelled in the dust and cobweb of that uncivil age, what would it work trimmed in the gorgeous eloquence of Pindar?"

Spectator.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2ND, 10 A.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe fully the Ovary, and the structure and positions of its contained Ovules.

2. What is Indefinite Inflorescence? State its principal modifications.

3. Explain the terms Gamopetalous, Epigynous, Monadelphous, and the modifications of parts by which these arrangements are produced.

4. Explain the differences in mode of reproduction between Phænogams and Cryptogams, with examples.

5. What are the histological characters, and mode of production of Cork, Cotton, Starch, Vegetable Ivory?

6. Explain the Natural System of Botany, and state the gradation of groups, with examples.

7. State the distinction between Exogens and Endogens.

8. State the distinction between Angiosperms and Gymnosperms.

9. Describe the Seed.

10. Describe the Drupe, Achene, Samara, Legume, Silique.

11. Explain Vegetable Nutrition, as regards woody tissues.

12. Describe, and refer to their series and class, the specimens exhibited.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.—HERODOTUS.—BOOK I.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—
   a. Chap. IV.
   b. Chaps. XIX. and XX.
   c. Chap. LXII.
   d. Chap. LXXXII. from *τὰς γὰρ Θυρέας ταύτας* down to *ἐν τῇ τάξει εἶχε ἑωυτόν.*

2. Explain the Syntax of the following sentences:—
   a. Chap. I.:—*Ἄργος * * προεῖχε ἅπασι τῶν ἐν τῇ κ. τ. λ.*
   b. Ibid:—*ὠνέεσθαι τῶν φορτίων τῶν σφι * * μάλιστα.*
   c. Chap. III.:—*τοὺς δὲ προισχομένων * * * δίκας γένεσθαι.*
   d. Chap. XXVI.:—*ἄλλοισι ἄλλας αἰτίας * * * φαῦλα ἐπιφέρων.*
   e. Chap. XLIII.:—*ἀκοντίζων τὸν σῦν * * * Κροίσου παιδός.*
   f. Chap. XLVIII.:—*ἢ χαλκὸς * * * χαλκὸν δ' ἐπιέσται.*
   g. Chap. LIII.:—*εἰ στρατεύηται-προσθέοιτο*:—how do you account for the difference of Mood in these two verbs?

3. Write short explanatory notes on the following:—
   a. *ἡ Ἐρυθρὴ θαλάσση* and *ἥδε ἡ θαλάσση.*
   b. *Καταπλώσαντας μακρῇ νηΐ.*
   c. *ὑπὸ συρίγγων, πηκτίδων, αὐλοῦ γυναικηίου καὶ ἀνδρηίου.*
   d. *ὑποκρητηρίδιον σιδήρεον κολλητόν.*
   e. *ἀπέφθου χρυσοῦ, λευκοῦ χρυσοῦ.*
   f. *τρία τάλαντα, τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον.*
   g. *τὸ ξυστὸν τῇσι λόγχῃσι.*

4. *a.* Explain and illustrate the usage and force of *ὡς* with Participles.
   b. *Μαλεῶν*:—Give the Nominative, the Declension, and the Gender.
   c. Explain the form *Σάρδις*, and give the Latin translation of it. *ὥς οἱ παρὰ δόξαν * * ἤ ὡς αὐτὸς κατεδόκεε*:—how do you construe and explain this clause?
   d. Translate and explain each of the readings:—*χαλκὸν δ'ἐπιέσται* and *χαλκὸς δ'ἐπιέσται*, and show why the former should be preferred.

5. *a.* Write down the personal endings of the Present and Imperfect Ind. Act. of verbs in *μι*, and point out what they really are.

b. Analyse the following forms of Verbs, and parse them :—*ἐξίει. ἑστᾶσι. συνδιήνεικαν. προπεπυσμένος. προσεπικτωμένου. ἀπολέει. ἐπιέσται. προηδέατο. ἀνέγνωσε. ἐξημελημένα. συνεπεπτώκεε. διετετάχατο. ἀπελοίατο. ἀποβαλέεις. προσίετο. παρήσομεν.*

6. Give the composition and derivation of the following words which occur in this Book :—*ἀπόδειξις. ἐξίτηλα. φορτία. τοὔνομα. ἐπιδρομῆς. ἄπλετον. κρηπῖδες. ἀξιοθέητον. ἀξιαπηγητότατα. ἄχαρι.*

7. Write a short sketch of the life of Herodotus, mentioning particularly the cause of his leaving his native country, the principal countries through which he travelled, and the chief grounds on which his fame as an Historian rests. Name the leading writers of history previous to his time.

8. *a.* Mention some of the leading characteristics of the style and language of Herodotus.

b. Turn the following words into Attic :—*οἰκός. ὀδμή. κοῖος. κατελεῖν. ἀνθρωπήϊος. λογοῖο. τεῦ. ἐποίεον. πλεῦνας. θεήσεαι. ναυτιλίῃσι. καταστράφατο.*

c. Turn the following into Ionic :—*νόσος. ἐντεῦθεν. ἀφικνεῖται. θάυμαστόν. δυνήσει. ὔνομα. πρᾶγμα. χιτών.*

9. *a.* When do proper names (1) take the Article ; and (2) when are they generally without it?

b. Give the different meanings of *αὐτὸς* according to its position.

c. What negative particles are to be used in (1) *declaratory*, and (2) *prohibitory* sentences ?

d. Write down the 1st (or 2nd) *Aorist* and *Future* of the following verbs :—*λαμβάνω. οἴομαι. εὑρίσκω. ἁλίσκομαι. οἶδα.*

10. Translate into Greek :—

a. The father and mother of the boy are doing well.

b. Socrates, the philosopher, was both wise and good.

c. Some spoke well of the king, whilst others spoke ill of him.

d. The army came in order to ravage the greater part of the Peloponnesus.

e. Whensoever he saw any doing what they ought, he praised them.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.—ISOCRATES.—THE PANATHENAICUS.

Examiners, ... { REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A. / REV. GEORGE WEIR, M.A.

1. Translate, (Ed. Teubner.) :—
   *a.** Page 15, §§ 10–11.
   *b.** Pages 40 and 41, § 114.
   c. Page 55, §§ 168–169.
   d. Page 74, §§ 248–249.

2.* Analyse the construction of the following extracts, and point out the syntactical principles they severally illustrate:—
   a. § 10 :—*οὕτω γὰρ ἐνδεῆς ἀμφοτέρων * * * * τῶν πολίτων.*
   b. ib. :—*ὧν οἱ μὴ τυχόντες ἀτιμότεροι * * * * τῶν ὀφειλόντων τῷ δημοσίῳ.* What is understood with *ὀφειλόντων*?
   c. ib. :—*τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἐκτίσειν τὸ καταγνωσθὲν * * * * τὴν φύσιν μεταβάλοιεν.*
   d. §114 :—*καὶ μηδεὶς ὑπαλάβῃ με ταῦτα * * * * μετελάβομεν.*
   e. §186 :—*ταῦτα μὲν γάρ ἐστιν ἔργα * * * * εἶναι φήσειαν.*
   f. Why are *μὴ* and *μηδεὶς* used in extracts *a* and *d*? Could *οὐ* and *οὐδεὶς* have been used instead?

3. Analyse and parse the following verbs:—*ἀπολελειμμένην. διήμαρτον. ὑπειλήφασιν. διηνέγκαμεν. νομιεῖν. προκατειλημμένους. διεξίω. πεπονθότων. ἐπηνώρθουν. ἐπηνεκότι. συνεσταλμένην. ἀνέγνωστο.*

4. Write short explanatory notes on the following expressions:—§ 11 :—*ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα.* § 13 :—*μεσεγγυήματος.* § 17 :—*πρὸ τῶν Παναθηναίων τῶν μεγάλων.* § 124 :—*μιγάδας, ἐπήλυδας, αὐτόχθονας.* § 145 :—*λειτουργίαις.* § 155 :—*λακωνίζοντας.* § 168 :—*τῶν τραγῳδιδασκάλων Διονυσίοις.* § 231 :—*ὑπέβαλον τῷ παιδὶ τὸν λόγον.*

5. Explain the historical allusions of the following:—
   a. 93 :—*Λακεδαιμόνιοι, χαρζιόμενοι Θηβαίοις * * * ἀποδρᾶναι δυνηθέντων.*
   b. 99 :—*πρὸ τῆς ἀτυχίας εν Ἑλλησπόντῳ.*
   c. 103 :—*καὶ βασιλεῖ περὶ φιλίας διελέγοντο.*
   d. 104 :—*Βασιλεῖ δὲ τοιαύτην * * * ἀνέπεμψαν ἐπ' ἐκεῖνον.*
   e. 105 :—*καταναυμαχηθέντας ὑπό τε τῆς * * * Κόνωνος στρατηγίας.*

6. *a.* State the rules, with exceptions, for the accentuation of nouns and verbs.
   b. Decline the following nouns, accentuating them :—*νόσος. ὄνομα. πρᾶγμα. οἶκος. ἀδελφός.*
   c. Accentuate the following verbs :—*ἀφικνεῖται. δυνησει. χρησθαι. οἰκουντας. διηλθον. ἐποιουν.*

7.* State how the Perfect Passive is formed, with examples:—(1) in Mute, (2) Pure, and (3) Liquid verbs, noting the euphonic changes in the different persons and numbers.

8.* *a.* Write a brief sketch of the life of Isocrates.
   b. What was the cause of the popularity of his School of Oratory, and in what were his political speculations deficient?
   c. State the leading characteristics of his style.
   d. Give an outline of the argument in the Panathenaicus.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.—SOPHOCLES.—PHILOCTETES.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate, Philoctetes:—

   a. vss. 1–25.

   b. vss. 639–661.

   c. vss. 827–864.

   d. vss. 1063–1080.

(N.B.—Be careful to give the force, and as literally as you can, of the various particles used in the dialogue of extract *b*.)

2. Give the exact meaning and force of the propositions in the following expressions:—vs. 25:—*ἐξ ἀμφοῖν*. 60:—*ἐν λιταῖς*. 91:—*ἐξ ἑνὸς ποδός*. 92:—*πρὸς βίαν*. 215:—*ὑπ' ἀνάγκας*. 525:—*πρὸς τὸ καίριον*. 730:—*ἐξ οὐδενὸς λόγου*. 904:—*ἔξω τοῦ φυτεύσαντος*. 963:—*ἐν σοί*. 882:—*παρ' ἐλπίδα*.

3. Explain the following expressions:—*βροτοῖς ἄστιπτος*. *ἡλίου ὁπλῇ ἐνθάκησις*. *στίβου τύπος*. *οἰκοποιὸς τροφή*. *αὐτόξυλον ἔκπωμα*. *μόνην τήνδ' ἁλῶσιν*. *Ὀδυσσέως βία*. *σύμβολον σαφές λύπης*. *ἔσχατ' ἐσχάτων κακά*. *στίβον ὀγμεύει*. *τὰ θεῶν ἀμάχητα βέλη*. *τὰ τῶν διακόνων*.

4. Give the various interpretations that have been given of the following extracts:—state which you prefer and the grounds of your preference:—

   a. vs. 81:—*ἀλλ' ἡδὺ γάρ τοι κτῆμα τῆς νίκης λαβεῖν, τόλμα*.

   b. vss. 150–51:—*μέλον πάλαι μέλημά μοι λέγεις φρουρεῖν ὅμμ' ἐπὶ σῷ μάλιστα καιρῷ*.

   c. vs. 271:—*ὡς εἶδον ἐκ πολλοῦ σάλου εὖδοντα*.

   d. vss. 348–49:—*οὐ πολὺν χρόνον μ' ἐπέσχον * * ταχύ*.

   e. vss. 830–31:—*ὄμμασι δ' ἀντίσχοις τάνδ' αἴγλαν*.

5. Show the force and import of the following expressions by translating them into Latin:—(1) vs. 396:—*ὕβρις πᾶσα*. (2) vs. 607:—*ὁ πάντ' ἀκούων αἰσχρά*. (3) vs. 622:—*ἡ πᾶσα βλάβη*. (4) vs. 889:—*αἰνῶ τάδε*.

6. Explain the use of the Genitive in the following passages:—

   a. vs. 72–73:—*σὺ μὲν πέπλευκας * * * τοῦ πρώτου στόλου*.

   b. vss. 222–23:—*ποίας πάτρας * * * τίχοιμ' ἂν εἰπών;*

   c. vss. 834–35:—*πῶς δέ μοι τἀντεῦθεν φροντίσεις*.

   d. vss. 867–68:—*τὸ ἐλπίδων ἄπιστον οἰκοίγρημα*.

   e. vs. 899:—*ἀλλ' ἐνθάδ' ἡδη τοῦδε τοῦ πάθους κυρῶ*.

7. *a*. Give the various readings and punctuation of:—(1) vs. 862:—*ὁρᾶ. βλέπ' εἰ καίρια φθέγγει.* (2) In vs. 957, instead of *ὑφ' ὧν*, Wunder would read *ἀφ' ὧν*:—on what grounds?

b. Resolve into their component parts the following examples of *Crasis*:—*κἀκχέω. τοἴργον. κᾆτα. προὐφάνη. χὠ. κἄξ. ἐμοὔστι. ταὐτόν.*

8. Give the etymology of the following words:—*περιῤῥύτου. ἀστιπτος. λοιβῆς. νώδυνον. ἄλωσιν. εὐσεβέστατος. ναυκλήρου. ὠγύγιον. τηλεφανής. παλιντριβῆ. διακόνων. ἄπουν. ἀπόπληκτος. εὐδρακής. προβλῆτες.* Point out distinctly the stem of each word.

9. Analyse, and give the Present, Future, and Aorists of the following verbs, taken from this play:—*τραφείς. προςθιγεῖν. μάθῃ. ἠγήσαιτο. ἐκπλαγῆτε. βεβώτων. στῆναι. πέσῃ. ἀφαιρήσοιτο. διέζων. δεῖξαι. φήνασθαι. ὄλοιο.*

10. *Αρα υμιν ουτος ταυτα εδρασεν ενδικα;*
Και οτε ανθις αυτος Εκτορος μονος μονου.
Ει τα εμα κεινος οπλα αφαιρησοιτο με.

a. Make the changes which are necessary to prevent *Hiatus* in the above verses.

b. Scan them, marking the quantity of each syllable.

c. Accentuate them and give the proper *spiritus* to the initial vowels.

11. State, with illustrations, the various uses of the *Infinitive Mood* in Greek.

12. Write, with dates, a sketch of the life of Sophocles, and mention the most famous of his contemporaries in literature, art, and politics.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GREEK.—{THUCYDIDES, BOOK II.
SOPHOCLES.—PHILOCTETES.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate Thucydides, Book II.:—
   a. Chap. XXXIV.
   b. Chap. XLV.
   c. Chap. LXXIV.

2. Explain the military and naval operations alluded to in the following expressions:—(1) *περισταύρωσεν αὐτοὺς τοῖς δένδρεσιν.* (2) *περιετείχιζον τὴν πόλιν κύκλῳ.* (3) *χῶμα ἔχουν.* (4) *φορμηδὸν τιθέντες.* (5) *κατ' ἀναπαύλας.* (6) *μήτε πυρφόροις ὀϊστοῖς βάλλεσθαι.* (7) *μὴ διδόντες διέκπλουν.* (8) *κατὰ μίαν ναῦν τεταγμένοι.* (9) *ἐν χρῷ ἀεὶ παραπλέοντες.*

3. *a*. Translate the sentence in Chap. vii.:—"*καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις μὲν πρὸς ταῖς αὐτοῦ * * * * ταῦτα παρασκευασθῇ.*"
   b. Point out the grammatical difficulties, and give the alterations that have been suggested in the Text for their removal.

4. *a*. Explain the form *Πλαταιῆς*. Also give the force of the particles *ἄρα* and *δή*, and the use of the word *μάλιστα* by Thucydides.
   b. Give instances of his use of the rhetorical figure *Meiosis*.
   c. *τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης*:—What places? Give the geographical situation, with the Greek forms of their names, of the principal places mentioned in this Book as the scenes of military operations.

5. Translate, Sophocles, Philoctetes:—
   a. vss. 433–452.
   b. vss. 1081–1121.

6. Explain the grammatical construction of the following sentences:—
   a. *ἔχθος ἐχθήρας μέγα.*
   b. *οὐχ ὅστις ἀρκέσειεν, οὐδ' ὅστις νόσου κάμνοντι συλλάβοιτο.*
   c. *καί μοι προσάδεθ', ὥστε γιγνώσκειν, κ. τ. λ.*
   d. *καὶ τούτων κάρα τέμνειν ἐφεῖτο τῷ θέλοντι μὴ τυχών.*

7. *a*. Give the laws of *Crasis*, and point out examples of it in this play, resolving them.
   b. What change takes place in the accentuation of dissyllabic prepositions when placed after the nouns they govern? Give instances.

c. Write down the Doric forms that occur in vss. 1081–1121, and turn them into Attic.

8. (1) *ειδοτι τοι μοι τασδε αγγελιας*
οδε εθωυξεν. πασχειν δε κακως
εχθρον υπο εχθρων ουδεν αεικες.

(2) *πως δε ουκ εγω χαροιμι αν ανδρος ευτυχη.*
πολλη εστι αναγκη τηδε τουτο συντρεχειν.

a. Name the metres employed in the above extracts, respectively; and write down the scales of the same.

b. Make the necessary alterations in order to avoid the occurrence of the *Hiatus*.

c. Scan them, carefully marking off the feet, and the quantity of each syllable.

d. Accentuate them, introducing also the proper *spiritus*.

9. Write a sketch of the life of Sophocles, and name the most famous of his contemporaries in literature, art, and politics. The three great tragic poets of Athens are said to have been all connected with the battle of Salamis:—in what ways?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—{VIRGIL.—ÆNEID, BOOK VI. THE ECLOGUES.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate:—

   a. Aen. VI.:—vss. 102–122.

   b. Aen. VI.:—vss. 580–594.

   c. Aen. VI:—vss. 756–770

   d. Ecl. I.:—vss. 47–59.

   e. Ecl. IV.:—vss. 15–30.

2. Parse (giving the 1st sing. Present, Perfect and Future, Indicative, of each,) the following verbs:—imbuet, patereris, consevimus, imitabĕre, trivisse, vocâris, perlegerent, obstitit, risere, sequēre, petivit, peperere, incubuere, elata, depasta, supposta, defuncte, strictam, desueta.

3. Explain the grammatical construction of the following passages:—

   a. Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?

   b. Sepes Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti.

   c. Hinc lapides Pyrrhæ jactos.

   d. Tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas
   Massylum gentis prætentaque Syrtibus arva.

   e. O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis.

   f. Primo avolso non deficit alter aureus.

   g. Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,
   Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivæ.

4. Give the composition and derivation of the following words, pointing out particularly the root, and giving any cognate words in Greek or English:—intactus, bidentes, incestat, operta, inclytus, oblivia, passim, teguri, arma, secreti, inrita, frigus, fulmen, infindere.

5. *a*. Name the metre employed by Virgil, and write down the scale of it.

   b. Scan Ecl. IV., vss. 60–64. What is there peculiar in vs. 61, supposing "tulerunt" to be the correct reading?

   c. Give the modern names, and countries, of the Arar, Tigris, and Oaxes.

   d. Name the geographical position of:—The Syrtes, Gnosia tellus, Alba Longa, Gabii, Mycenæ, Corinthus.

6. *a*. Give the date of the composition of Ecl. IV. To whom has the hero of the poem been referred?

   b. Name the Greek poet whom Virgil took as his model in the composition of the Eclogues. Are the characters, scenery, &c., of them purely Italian?

   c. Write a sketch, with dates, of the life of Virgil.

7. Write short historical notes on the following persons and events:—

   a. Super et Garamantes et Indos proferet imperium.

   b. Primus qui legibus urbem fundabit.

   c. Vis et Tarquinios reges, fascesque videre receptos?

   d. Aggeribus socer Alpinis descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois.

   e. Eruet ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenas.

   f. Duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem Lybiæ.

   g. In Aen. VI., vs. 84, what case is *terræ*?

8. *a*. State the difference in meaning between the following words:—et, atque, and que; promittere and polliceri; simulare and dissimulare; fallere and decipere; amittere and perdere; orbis terrarum and orbis terræ; anima, animus, and mens.

   b. State, with illustrations, the rules of Concord in Latin.

9. *a*. With what class of verbs is the construction of (1) the Accusative with the Infinitive used, and (2) of *ut* with the Subjunctive?

   b. State the various ways of expressing a purpose in Latin.

   c. Give the construction with:—licet, piget, and expedit, severally.

10. Translate into Latin:—

   a. The soldiers were not allowed to remain in the city.

   b. The Gauls gave Cæsar much information about their own affairs.

   c. The consuls published an edict that no citizen should leave the city of Rome.

   d. He came to the assistance of his country with ships, men, and money.

   e. Cicero was on his guard against Catiline, but watched over the common-wealth.

   f. Cæsar surrounded his camp with a high mound and a deep ditch.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—HORACE.—EPISTLES, BOOKS I. AND II.

Examiners,..... { REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A. / REV. GEORGE WEIR, M.A.

1. Translate :

*a.** Book I., Ep. vi., vss. 56–68.

*b.** Book I., Ep. xvii., vss. 43–62.

c. Book II., Ep. i., vss. 34–59.

d. Book II., Ep. ii., vss. 65–76.

2. Explain the grammatical construction of the following extracts and state the principal rules of syntax which they respectively illustrate :—

a. Si bene qui cœnat bene vivit, lucet, eamus
Quo ducit gula.

b. Unus ut e multis populo spectante referret
Emptum mulus aprum.

c. Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti ; si non his utere mecum.

d. Cui potior patria fuit interdicta voluptas.

e. Est quadam prodire tenus si non datur ultra.

f. Si curatus inæquali tonsore capillos occurri.

g. Valeat possessor oportet si rebus bene cogitat uti.

h. Quodsi bruma nives Albanis illinet agris.

3.* Write notes, historical and explanatory, on :—

a. *Spectatum* et *donatum rude.*

b. *Magna* coronari *Olympia.*

c. Scripta *Palatinus* recepit *Apollo.*

d. Pulchra *Laverna* da mihi fallere.

e. Per *sanctum* juratus *Osirim.*

f. *Caerite cera* digni

g. *Imi* derisor *lecti.*

h. Multis *occulto* crescit res *fenore.*

i. *Tabulas* quas *bis quinque viri* sanxerunt.

Give the corresponding Greek expression for *b.*

4.* Analyse and parse the following verbs :—sodes. collisa. cessatum. torquebere. ampullatur. defixis. utĕre. utēre. ignovisse. contuderit. momorderit. fefellit.

5. Explain :—

a. The use of the Dative in I., 3, v. 15 :—*Quid mihi* Celsus agit?

b. Of *Benigne* in I., 7, v. 16. Give the Greek equivalent.

c. Of the Imperfect *dictabam*, in I., 10, v. 49.

d. Of *Romæ*, in I., 11, v. 21. What case is it in? Illustrate by other instances, if you can, and also from the Greek.

e. Of *audis*, in I., 16, v. 17 What verb is used in Greek in a corresponding manner?

6. *a.* Write down the scale of the metre used by Horace in these Epp.

b. Scan vss. 5 to 10 of Ep. 4, Bk. I.

c. What is there peculiar in v. 7?

7. *a.* State the difference in meaning between :—plāga and plăga; oblīti and oblĭti; occīdit and occĭdit; fūgēre and fŭgĕre; nītĕre and nĭtēre; ĕdit and ēdit; impendĕre and impendēre.

b. Give the etymology of the following words :—plăga. plāga. cheragra. compita. pugnax. fenore. cœnacula. subucula. fomenta. momentis. planum. exilis. bruma. catellam. catellus.

8.* Illustrate by examples the uses of *quin*, *quominus*, and *ne*.

9.* (1) With what other part of Horace's writings have the Epistles been connected, and under what name?

(2) At what period of his life did he write them?

(3) What is their chief merit?

(4) From what source did Horace derive most of his moral maxims?

(5) What is the leading principle of his moral philosophy? State whether he is more famous as an ethical or as a critical writer.

(6) In what respects do the 1st and 2nd Books of the Epistles differ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—TERENCE.—ADELPHI.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH.

1. Translate, Adelphi:—
   a. Act I., sc. 2, vss. 1–20.
   b. Act II., sc. 4, vss. 1–12 and Act III., sc. 5.
   c. Act IV., sc. 2, vss. 34–52.
   d. Act V., sc. 1.

2. *a*. Write out the words in full of which the following forms are contractions:—sis and dis. (Ext. *d*.) exporge. demsi. produxe. prorsus. cedo. (*imper*.) lautum. enarramus. demum. ellum. siit. actutum.
   b. Give the later and more common forms for the following:—tradier, faxo, faxim.
   c. Write down according to the common orthography the following words as written by Fleckeisen:—hauscio, quor, nunciam, ipsus, ilico, erus, quoipiam, quoiuis, edepol, repreudi.
   d. When should the terminations—*os* and—*om*,—*us* and—*um* be severally used?

3. *a*. Analyse and parse the following verbs:—alserit, siit, operiere, refrixerit, pepereris, consolere, patrissas, exporge, contrivi.
   b. Give the etymology of the following words:—prolubium, perpetuum, macellum, villi, mastigia, tesseris, oppido, sedulo, pistrilla, bellissimum, cellam, germane, inescare.
   c. Point out the stems and the terminations of the following words:—ibi, ubi, alibi, humi, militiæ, ruri. To what case do these words belong?

4. Translate and explain the following extracts:—
   a. Acta ludis funebribus Æmili Paulli.
   b. Modos fecit L. Flaccus Claudi tibiis sarranis.
   c. Facta e Graeca Menandru.
   d. In ore est omni populo.
   e. Ego meum jus persequar.
   f. Nam ego liberali causa illam assero manu.
   g. Frustra egomet has mecum rationes puto.
   h. Tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis.
   i. Obsonare cum fide scortum adducere.

Give the different explanations that have been given of *h* and *i*.

5. Analyse the construction and explain the syntax of the following extracts :—

a. Hominem maximi preti te esse hodie animo judicavi meo.

b. Aliquo abeam, atque edormiscam hoc villi.

c. Sane nollem huc exitum.

d. Discrucior animi.

e. Fratrem nusquam invenio gentium.

f. Et istam, quod potes, fac consolere.

g. Hoc laudi est; hoc vitio datur.

h. Profugiet aliquo militatum.

i. Dari nuptum non potest.

6. Point out peculiarities of construction, in Terence, with the verbs :— (1) utor, (2) fungor, (3) potior, (4) dolet, (5) decet.

7. *a.* Name the metre used in the prologue, and scan vss. 1–8.

b. Define *synizesis*, giving the instances of its occurrence (1) in the written forms of the Latin language; and (2) in the pronunciation of words in the scansion of the verses of Terence; and (3) in French words derived from the Latin.

8. *a.* Narrate the leading facts that have been handed down to us respecting the birth-place and the social position of Terence.

b. With what famous men was he intimate? What class of Greek literature, and what authors therein, did the Roman Dramatists mainly take as their models?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN.—{TACITUS.—ANNALS, BOOK I.
{TERENCE.—HEAUTONTIMOROUMENOS.

Examiner, ...REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate Tacitus, Annals, Bk. I. :—

   a. Chap. XVIII.

   b. Chap. LXII.

   c. Chap. LXXII.

2. Write short explanatory notes on the historical allusions of the following extracts :—

   a. Libertatem et consulatum L. Brutus instituit.

   b. Dictaturæ ad tempus sumebantur.

   c. Neque decemviralis potestas ultra biennium.

   d. Tribunorum militum consulare jus.

   e. Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere.

   f. Pompeius apud Siciliam oppressus.

3. Write explanatory notes on the customs and practices mentioned in the following extracts :—

   a. Ubi militem *donis*, populum *annona*, pellexit.

   b. Aut *proscriptione* cecidissent.

   c. *Posita puerili prætexta.*

   d. *In verba* Tib. Cæsaris *juravere*.

   e. *Testamentum* inlatum per *Virgines Vestæ*.

   f. Quot *tributa* aut *vectigalia* et *necessitates*.

   g. *Aram adoptionis* prohibuit.

   h. Decreta *triumphalia insignia*.

4. *a*. Parse the following verbs :—cessere, cecidissent, pellexit, subderetur, prompsisset, perstrinxere, patiēris, adcreverat, rettulerant, tracturis, mederetur, adulta, stratis, dissidere, descivere, ruperat, nisi, quiverit, inlusisse.

   b. Give the various constructions of nouns with the last verb.

   c. Explain why the penultimate of the Infinitive of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Conjugations is long.

5. Analyse the construction of the following passages, and state the syntactical laws which they respectively illustrate :—

a. Eam conditionem esse imperandi ut non aliter ratio constet quam si uni reddatur.

b. Quominus idem pro Druso postularetur ea causa quod designatus consul Drusus præsensque erat.

c. Credebatur si rerum potitus foret libertatem redditurus.

d. Cæcina dum sustentat aciem suffosso equo delapsus circumveniebatur ni prima legio sese opposuisset.

6. *a.* Give the chief laws which regulate the expression of speeches in the *oratio obliqua.*

b. Turn Chap. xvii into the *oratio recta.*

7. Write a short critique on the style of Tacitus, pointing out peculiarities in the grammatical and rhetorical structure of his sentences.

8. Translate Terence, Heautontimoroumenos :—

a. Act II., sc. 4.

b. Act IV., sc. 2.

9. *a.* Translate and explain ;—*statariam* agere. Name the two other classes into which Dramas were divided.—I. 1, 60 :—et *belli* gloriam armis repperi. I. 2, 13 :—*cave faxis.* III. 1, 78 :—*dare denegaris.* IV. 5, 45 :—*Quid mea?* What case is *belli?* Supply the ellipsis in each of the other extracts and point out the case of *mea* in the last.

b. Give instances of the use by Terence of Adverbs in the place of Pronouns. Explain the composition and derivation of the following words :—contaminasse, autumat, prorsus, ilico, imo, clam, propediem, pessulum, anuis (II. 3, 46), edepol, denuo, arrhaboni, bolum.

10. *a.* Narrate the principal facts that have been handed down to us respecting the birth-place and social position of Terence. With what celebrated men was he intimate at Rome? How did this intimacy affect his literary reputation?

b. Write a brief account of the rise and progress of Dramatic Literature among the Romans, mentioning the principal writers therein, and those whom they took as their models, in respect to treatment of subject, characters, plot, &c.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH :—3 TO 5 P. M.

GENERAL PAPER.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Give a short account, with the generally received dates of:—*a*. The Argonautic Expedition; *b*. The Trojan War; *c*. The Return of the Heracleidæ; *d*. The Legislation of Lycurgus.

2. Write down the names of the principal Greek cities in Asia Minor, and mention the tribes by whom they were severally founded.

3. *a*. Describe the mode of making laws under the Athenian constitution and point out the distinction between προβούλευμα, ψήφισμα, and νόμος. *b*. What were the φυλαί and δῆμοι of Attica? *c*. For what purposes was the Theoric Fund instituted?

4. State the distinctive features of the social life, government, and foreign policy of Athens and Sparta.

5. Give the dates of the commencement and termination of the Peloponnesian War, mentioning the principal battles and events of the war.

6. Give a summary of the description of Thucydides of the plague. By what Latin poet has this description been imitated?

7. Give an account of the leading Greek philosophers and sophists who flourished before the time of Socrates. Mention the most eminent followers and disciples of Socrates.

8. Who was the first Dictator at Rome; and on what occasion was he appointed? When was the Consulship first thrown open to the *Plebeians*? What were the powers of the Tribuni Plebis?

9. Give the dates of the following events:—The expulsion of the Tarquins; taking of Rome by the Gauls; defeat of Pyrrhus; the second Punic War; the destruction of Carthage; the conspiracy of Catiline.

10. Distinguish between the use of the pronouns, *Aliquis*, *Quidam*, *Quisquam*, and illustrate by examples.

11. Enumerate the cases governed by the prepositions διά, παρά, and πρός, respectively, and state their differences of meaning with the different cases.

12. *a*. Give instances of verbal adjectives in—ικος; what construction do they take when *transitive* in signification? How do you express *comparison* in Greek? *b*. What is the construction with verbs that signify *emotions*, *perception*, &c., and with the verbs λανθάνω, φθάνω, and τυγχάνω. How may these verbs be rendered into English?

13. State and explain the difference in meaning between the construction of ἵνα, ὡς, and ὅπως, with the Indicative, Subjunctive, and Optative.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH:—3 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY.—HISTORY OF GREECE.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. State the natural divisions and boundaries of Ancient Greece, naming the principal mountain-ranges, rivers, and harbours.

2. By what name did the Greeks designate themselves and their country? Whence come the terms *Greeks* and *Greece?* Where were the *Cyclades* and *Sporades?* Give the meaning and derivation of these names.

3. Write a sketch of the government and popular institutions of the Spartans. Who were the Helots?

4. What political factions existed in Attica prior to the legislation of Solon? Give a summary of the changes and improvements that were effected by his legislation.

5. Name the colonies that were founded by the Greeks:—(1) on the West coast of Asia Minor, (2) in Sicily, and (3) in Southern Italy.

6. Give an accounnt, with dates, of the origin and principal events of the Persian Wars.

7. What was the period of the Athenian supremacy in the affairs of Greece? Name the statesmen and generals that mainly contributed to the maintenance of that supremacy.

8. State the distinction between a *Despotism*, *Monarchy*, *Oligarchy*, and *Democracy*, as they are found in the history of Greece, and give the derivation of these terms. Name the most celebrated *Despots* in Grecian history, and the states in which they ruled. What term did the Greeks apply to them?

9. *a.* Give the dates of the beginning and ending of the Peloponnesian War; *b.* the principal battles that took place during the same; *c.* the generals on both sides; and *d.* the most disastrous expedition, to the Athenians, and the name of the decisive battle of the War.

10. What are the distinguishing features of Epic and Lyric Poetry? Enumerate, and give such facts of their life as you can remember, the leading *Lyric* poets of Greece.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH:—3 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiners,..... { REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.
REV. GEORGE WEIR, M.A.

Translate into Latin:—

"Ancus Marcius published the religious ceremonies which Numa had commanded; and had them written out upon whited boards, and hung up round the Forum, that all might know and observe them. He had a war with the Latins, and conquered them, and brought the people to Rome, and gave them the hill Aventinus to dwell on. He divided the lands of the conquered Latins amongst all the Romans; and he gave up the forests near the sea, which he had taken from the Latins, to be the public property of the Romans. He founded the colony at Ostia, by the mouth of the Tiber. He built a fortress on the hill Janiculum, and joined the hill to the city by a wooden bridge over the river. He secured the city in the low grounds between the hills by a great dyke, which was called the dyke of the Quirites; and he built a prison under the hill Saturnius, towards the Forum, because, as the people grew in numbers, offenders against the laws became more numerous also. At last king Ancus died, after a reign of three-and-twenty years."—*Arnold.*

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH :—3 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

" There had been peace between the Romans and the Æquians : but the Æquians and Gracchus Clœlius, their chief, broke the peace, and plundered the lands of the people of Lavici, and of the people of Tusculum. They then pitched their camp on the top of Algidus ; and the Romans sent deputies to them to complain of the wrong which they had done. It happened that the tent of Gracchus was pitched under the shade of a great evergreen oak, and he was sitting in his tent when the deputies came to him. His answer was full of mockery : " I, for my part," said he, " am busy with other matters ; I cannot hear you ; you had better tell your message to the oak yonder." Immediately one of the deputies answered, " Yea, let this sacred oak hear, and let all the gods hear likewise, how treacherously you have broken the peace! They shall hear it now, and shall soon avenge it; for you have scorned alike the laws of the gods and of men." Then they went back to Rome, and the senate resolved upon war; and L. Minucius, the consul, led his legions towards Algidus, to fight with the proud enemy."

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH:—3 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin:—

"But amidst the acclamations of a flattering court, Commodus was unable to disguise from himself that he had deserved the contempt and hatred of every man of sense and virtue in his empire. His ferocious spirit was irritated by the consciousness of that hatred, by the envy of every kind of merit, by the just apprehension of danger, and by the habit of slaughter which he contracted in his daily amusements. His cruelty proved at last fatal to himself. Marcia, his favorite concubine, Eclectus, his chamberlain, and Laetus, his prætorian prefect, alarmed by the fate of their companions and predecessors, resolved to prevent the destruction which every hour hung over their heads. Marcia seized the occasion of presenting a draught of poisoned wine to her lover, after he had fatigued himself with hunting some wild beasts. Commodus retired to sleep; but whilst he was labouring with the effects of poison and drunkenness, a robust youth, by profession a wrestler, entered his chamber, and strangled him without resistance. Commodus perished December 31, A.D. 192, after a reign of eleven years."

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1865.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH:—9 TO 12 A.M.

GREEK VERSE.—
- ÆSCHYLUS.—SEVEN AGAINST THEBES, AND PROMETHEUS VINCTUS.
- ARISTOPHANES.—THE FROGS AND THE KNIGHTS.
- PINDAR.—OLYMPIC ODES.
- HOMER.—ODYSSEY, I., II. AND III.
- HESIOD.—WORKS AND DAYS.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate, Æschylus:—
   - *a*. Seven against Thebes:—(α) vss. 417–430; (β) vss. 1029–1045.
   - *b*. Prometheus Victus:—(α) vss. 484–514; (β) vss. 1061–1074.

2. Translate, Aristophanes:—
   - *a*. The Frogs:—(α) vss. 549–584; (β) vss. 1305–1320.
   - *b*. The Knights:—vss. 760–793.

3. Translate, Pindar:—

   Olympic Odes:—(α) II., vss. 22–95; (β) XII.

4. Translate, Homer:—

   Odyssey:—(α) I., vss. 345–364; (β) II., vss. 270–295; (γ) III., vss. 430–446.

5. Translate, Hesiod:—

   Works and Days:—(α) vss. 109–125; (β) vss. 491–514.

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B.A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1865.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH;—3 TO 6 P.M.

ESSAY IN ENGLISH.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Subject:—The administration of Pericles at Athens:—

"Ἐγίγνετό τε λόγῳ μὲν δημοκρατία, ἔργῳ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ πρώτου ἀνδρὸς ἀρχή."

THUCYDIDES, II. 65.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 TO 12 A.M.

LATIN VERSE.—
- PLAUTUS.—TRINUMMUS AND MENÆCHMI.
- TERENCE.—ADELPHI.
- LUCRETIUS.—BOOK I.
- VIRGIL.—GEORGICS, BOOKS I. AND II.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate, Plautus :—
   a. Trinummus, Act. III., sc. 1.
   b. Menæchmi, Act. V., sc. 4.

2. Translate, Terence :—Adelphi, Act. II., sc. 3, and Act. V., sc. 4.

3. Translate, Lucretius :—Book I. :—
   a. vss. 465-483.
   b. vss. 984-1007.

4. Translate, Virgil :—Georgics :—
   a. I., vss. 43-70.
   b. II., vss. 458-474.

5. *a.* Point out, in detail, what are the leading peculiarities of Plautus and Terence, respectively, as regards :—(1) Their use of Greek comedies in the composition of their dramas. (2) Their style. (3) Their language. (4) The syntactical structure of sentences.
   b. Write explanatory notes on any words or phrases in the extracts given from Plautus and Terence, that may appear to you to need explanation.
   c. Name the metre of the extracts from Terence, severally.

6. *a.* Enumerate the principal schools of Greek philosophy. With which would you connect Lucretius?
   b. State the object and scope of the *De Rerum Natura*. Give an outline of the First Book.
   c. Write down the leading archaic forms of words that occur in Book I., and give their later equivalents.

7. *a.* On what grounds may it be shown that the Georgics are the most perfect, original, and beautiful of all Virgil's poems?
   b. Mention the most celebrated Greek and Roman authors that treated of Husbandry. To what sources is Virgil said to have been indebted for the materials of the Georgics? Point out passages in the First Book that are a proof of his indebtedness.
   c. Write a sketch of the life of Virgil, and state accurately who were his literary contemporaries. At what periods of his life did he compose the Bucolics, Georgics, and Æneid, respectively?

McGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL.

B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH :—3 TO 6 P. M.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Latin :—

I.

Valerian was about sixty years of age when he was invested with the purple, not by the caprice of the populace, or the clamours of the army, but by the unanimous voice of the Roman world. In this gradual ascent through the honours of the state, he had deserved the favours of virtuous princes, and had declared himself the enemy of tyrants. His noble birth, his mild but unblemished manners, his learning, prudence, and experience were revered by the senate and people ; and if mankind (according to the observation of an ancient writer) had been at liberty to choose a master, their choice would, most assuredly, have fallen on Valerian. Perhaps the merit of this emperor was inadequate to his reputation ; perhaps his abilities, or at least his spirit, were affected by the languor and coldness of old age. The consciousness of his decline engaged him to share the throne with a younger and more active associate : the emergency of the times demanded a general no less than a prince ; and the experience of the Roman censor might have directed him where to bestow the imperial purple, as the reward of military merit. But instead of making a judicious choice, which would have confirmed his reign and endeared his memory, Valerian, consulting only the dictates of affection or vanity, immediately invested with the supreme honours his son Gallienus, a youth whose effeminate vice had been hitherto concealed by the obscurity of a private station. The joint government of the father and the son subsisted about seven, and the sole administration of Gallienus continued about eight years. But the whole period was one uninterrupted series of confusion and calamity.

II.

As the power of acquiring knowledge is to be ascribed to reason, so the attainment of it mightily strengthens and improves it, and thereby enables it to enrich itself with further acquisitions. Knowledge, in general, expands the mind, exalts the faculties, refines the taste of pleasure, and opens numerous sources of intellectual enjoyment. By means of it we become less dependent for satisfaction upon the pleasures of sense, and we are made to feel the superiority of the spiritual to the material part of our nature. Instead of being continually solicited by the influence and irritation of sensible objects, the mind can retire within herself, and expatiate in the cool and quiet walks of contemplation. The Author of nature has wisely annexed a pleasure to the exercise of our active powers, and particularly to the pursuit of truth, which, if it be in some instances less intense, is far more durable than the gratifications of sense, and is on that account incomparably more valuable.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1865.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH:—9 TO 12 A.M.

GREEK PROSE.—{THUCYDIDES.—BOOK VII. / ARISTOTLE.—RHETORIC, BOOK I.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate, Thucydides, Book VII.:—
   a. Chap. XVIII.
   b. Chap. LXII.
   c. Chap. LXXXVI.

2. *a*. Write notes on such phrases or constructions as seem to be obscure, in the above extracts.
   b. Explain the meaning of καταστρωμάτων, ἐπωτίδων, χειρῶν σιδηρῶν and τὴν πάλιν ἀνάκρουσιν, in extract *b*.
   c. Describe the positions of *Tyche*, *Decelea*, *Selinus*, *Alyzia*, and *Naupactus*.

3. *a*. Give an account of the expedition against Syracuse, with dates.
   b. State what you know of the topography of Syracuse, mentioning the names of the five parts of the city.
   c. Write brief notices of Nicias, Demosthenes and Gylippus.
   d. What other Athenian generals were engaged in this expedition? What led to the recall of Alcibiades, and what course did he pursue?
   e. State any facts in the life of Thucydides which are derived from his own history, introducing dates. What are the peculiarities of his style? Of what dialect is his history regarded as a specimen?

4. Translate, Aristotle, Rhetoric, I. (Ed. Tauchnitz):—
   a. Chap. II. from τῶν δὲ ἐνθυμημάτων down to ἔχει τὰς ἀρχάς. (pp. 12 and 13.)
   b. Chap. VIII.
   c. Chap. XIII.

5. Give an account of the life and writings of Aristotle. To what period in the history of the Greek language does he belong?

6. Define and explain the following terms used by Aristotle:—
παράδειγμα. ἐνθύμημα. σημεῖον. τεκμήριον.

7. *a*. How many species of orations are there, according to Aristotle?
   b. What are the τὰ τέλη of these?
   c. What is the object proposed to the deliberative orator?

8. *a*. Give the definitions of the τὸ καλὸν and τὸ αἰσχρόν.
   b. How many species of law does Aristotle enumerate?
   c. Give his distinctions of τὰ δικαία and τὰ ἄδικα, severally.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1865.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH:—3 TO 6 P.M.

GENERAL PAPER.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Classify ancient languages, and state your views as to the position of Greek amongst them.

2. Explain the meaning of the distinction of tenses into *tempora secunda* and *tempora prima*.

3. Give examples of the formation of inceptive, factitive, desiderative, and repetitive verbs.

4. Illustrate the use of ἂν with the indicative, optative, infinitive, and participle.

5. Give examples in Greek and Latin of the use of adjectives for adverbs, and point out cases in which there is difference of meaning.

6. *a*. Enumerate the various dialects of the Greek language, and give the Ionic and Attic Futures of:—σημαίνω. καλέω. σκεδάζω. μένω.

   b. Name the dialect, and give the Attic forms for the following words:—γαρύεν. ἀνδάσομεν. σκᾶπτον. θέμεν. λέγοντι. ἔσαναν.

   c. Explain the nature of the appropriation and distribution of the different dialects to the different species of literary composition.

7. To what influences and causes may the decline of the Epic and the rise of Lyric poetry in Greece be attributed? Does the literary history of the modern nations furnish any instance, or instances analogous to that of Greece?

8. Give an account of the *Old* and *Middle* Comedy of Greece.

9. Give an account of the Dramatic and Prose writers that flourished in Greece between the Persian and the close of the Peloponnesian Wars.

10. Discuss the subject of the indebtedness of the Romans to the Greeks, in the rise and progress of their literature. In what department of literature did the Romans display the greatest originality in the conception and treatment of their subjects?

11. What was the established form of government at Carthage during the Punic Wars?

12. Mention the most important changes in the supreme magistracy at Rome, from the foundation of the city to the age of Augustus, introducing dates.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1865.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28TH:—9 TO 12 A.M.

LATIN PROSE. { CICERO.—PRO LEGE MANILIA AND PRO ARCHIA. / TACITUS.—THE HISTORIES, BOOK I.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

1. Translate, Tacitus, Histories, Book I. :—
   a. Chap. XV.
   b. Chap. XLV.

2. Translate, Cicero, Pro Lege Manilia :—
   a. Chap. III.
   b. Chap. VIII.

3. By what other title is this oration of Cicero designated? Narrate the circumstances and occasion of its delivery.

4. Translate Cicero, Pro Archia :—
   a. Chap. VIII.
   b. Chap. XII.

5. Give an account of Archias, and state the nature and ground of the prosecution against him in which Cicero defended him.

6. Explain the primary meaning of *Annales* and *Historiæ*, and the reasons which may have induced Tacitus to assign these names to the several parts of the work. What period of history is embraced in the *Annals*, and what in the *Histories?*

7. Give an account of the peculiarities of the style of Tacitus, and point out what appear to you to be his peculiar excellences and defects. What Greek historian does he most resemble?

8. Quote from Juvenal what he says respecting the rank of Cicero's family, and the place of his birth. What other illustrious Roman was born at the same place?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. EXAMINATIONS FOR HONOURS IN CLASSICS, 1865.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28TH :—3 TO 6 P.M.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

Examiner,.....REV. GEORGE CORNISH, M.A.

Translate into Greek :—

"When these tidings reached Athens, a fleet of sixty triremes immediately sailed for Samos. Pericles was again one of the ten generals in command of the expedition, and among his colleagues was Sophocles, the tragic poet. After several engagements between the hostile fleets, the Samians were obliged to abandon the sea and take refuge in their city, which, after enduring a siege of nine months, was forced to capitulate.

The Samians were compelled to raze their fortifications, to surrender their fleet, to give hostages for their future conduct, and to pay the expenses of the war, amounting to a thousand talents. The Byzantines submitted at the same time. During these operations, it was a point disputed among the states opposed to Athens whether the Samians should be assisted in their revolt; a question decided in the negative, chiefly through the influence of the Corinthians, who maintained the right of every confederacy to punish its refractory members.

The triumphs and the power of Athens were no doubt regarded with fear and jealousy by her rivals; but the conquest of Samos was not followed by any open manifestation of hostility. A general impression however prevailed that sooner or later a war must ensue; but men looked forwards to it with fear and trembling from a conviction of the internecine character which it must necessarily assume. It was a hollow peace, which the most trifling events might disturb."

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH;—9 A.M TO 1 P.M.

FIRST YEAR.—*Ordinary Examination.*

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. In any parallelogram, the complements of the parallelograms about the diagonal are equal.

2. The square described on the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares described upon the sides.

   a. State and prove the theorem of Pappus which includes this.

3. If a line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the sum of the squares of its parts, and twice the rectangle under the parts.

   a. What form would this proposition assume if the whole line and one of its parts be regarded as two distinct lines.

4. The square of any side of a triangle opposite to an acute angle is less than the sum of the squares of the sides containing the acute angle by twice the rectangle under either of them, and the segment of it contained between the acute angle and the foot of the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle.

   a. If P and Q be the lengths of two adjacent sides of any parallelogram, ϕ the angle between them, and R the diagonal drawn through it, prove that whether ϕ be acute or obtuse.

$$R^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ \cos. \phi.$$

5. Similar segments of circles standing on equal right lines are equal.

6. Inscribe a circle in a triangle.

7. Equiangular triangles have the sides about the equal angles proportional and the sides opposite them homologous.

   a. A right line drawn from the vertex of a triangle to the base, cuts every parallel to the base into segments, which have the same ratio to one another as the segments of the base.

8. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

9. Extract the square root of 1.035.

10. Reduce to its simplest form the fraction $\frac{2\frac{3}{4} + 1\frac{7}{9}}{3\frac{2}{5} - 1\frac{2}{3}}$.

11. Find a fourth proportional to 1.06, 2.005, and .0036.

12. Reduce to a vulgar fraction the mixed circulating decimal .3546 '46' and verify the result by converting the fraction thus found into a decimal.

13. Find the interest on £340 5s. 10d. currency at 6½ per cent. per annum for 324 days, and convert the result into sterling, assuming £1 sterling as equal to $4.866.

14. Assuming the population of Canada to be now 2,800,000, and that it increases at the rate of 3 per cent. yearly, what will it be at the end of 5 years from this time?

15. If mercury be 13½ times as heavy as water, and one cubic inch of water weigh 252.5 grains, find the number of cubic inches occupied by 10 lbs. of mercury.

16. A man having a farm of 170 acres desires to exchange it with a neighbour for 125 acres of better land, 2 of the latter being equal in value to 3 of the former; the difference in the value of the two farms is to be paid in United States notes, $156 in which are, at the time, equal to $100 in Canadian notes. How many U. S. dollars will the difference amount to, if the better farm is worth $20 Canadian an acre, and which of the men is to receive the money?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH;—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

FIRST YEAR—*Ordinary Examination.*

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the number of seconds in the unit of circular measurement, and thence reduce 60° to circular measurement.

2. Find the sine, cosine, and tangent of 60°.

3. State and prove the rules for the solution of right-angled triangles.

4. Prove sin. $(A + B) =$ sin. A cos. $B +$ cos. A sin. B.

$$\tan.(A + B) = \frac{\tan. A + \tan. B}{1 - \tan. A \tan. B}$$

a. From the latter formula, determine tan. 15°, first finding tan. 30°.

5. The sum of the two sides of a triangle is to their difference as the tangent of half the sum of the base angles is to the tangent of half the difference.

6. Prove that if A'' be the number of seconds in any angle A, then

$$A'' = \frac{A}{\sin. 1''}$$

7. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\{2a - (3b + c - 2d)\} - \{(2a - 3b) + (c - 2d)\} + \{2a - (3b + c) - 2d\} - \{(2a - 3b + c) - 2d\}$$

8. Resolve into elementary factors $a^2 - x^2$, $a^2x^2 - 3a^3x + 2a^4$, and $x^2 + 2x - 15$.

9. Find the greatest common measure of $x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3$, and $x^4 + x^3y + xy^3 - y^4$.

10. Find the values of $\frac{1}{2(a - x)} + \frac{1}{2(a + x)} + \frac{a}{a^2 + x^2}$, and $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2} \div \frac{a - b}{a + b}$.

11. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$, prove $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{ma + nc + pe}{mb + nd + pf}$.

12. Multiply $a^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{4}}b + b^{\frac{3}{2}}$ by $a^{\frac{1}{4}} - b^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

13. Solve the equations

$$\frac{x}{a + x} = \frac{a + x}{x} - \frac{2a - b}{2x},$$

$$\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}x}{4x} = \frac{x - 1}{2} + \frac{x}{6},$$

$$\frac{5x}{x + 4} - \frac{3x - 2}{2x - 3} = 2;$$

and the simultaneous equations,

$$\tfrac{1}{6}(2x + 3y) + \tfrac{1}{4}x = 8,$$
$$\tfrac{1}{2}(7y - 3x) - y = 11.$$

14. The differences between the hypotenuse and two sides of a right-angled triangle are 3 and 6 respectively; find the sides.

15. The sum of the two digits of a certain number is 6 times their difference, and the number itself exceeds 6 times their sum by 3; find it.

16. What is the first hour after 6 o'clock, at which the two hands of a watch are directly opposite?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH ;—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID—ARITHMETIC.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Construct a parallelogram equal to a given triangle, and having an angle equal to a given one.

2. If a line be bisected and produced, the rectangle under the whole line thus produced and the produced part, together with the square of half the line is equal to the square of the line made up of the half and the produced part.

3. The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

   a. If the opposite angles of a quadrilateral are together equal to two right angles, the quadrilateral may be inscribed in a circle.

4. On a given right line describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given one.

   a. Given the base, vertical angle, and area of a triangle, construct it.

5. Inscribe a regular hexagon in a circle.

6. If two triangles have an angle in each equal, and the sides about the equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

7. Equal parallelograms which have an angle in each equal have the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

8. Construct a figure similar to a given one and of given area.

9. Divide the sum of $\frac{2}{3} + 4\frac{7}{8} + 1\frac{1}{5}$ by half the difference of $6\frac{5}{12}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$, and multiply the quotient by $\frac{2\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{6}}{1\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{7}{8}}$ reduced to its simplest form.

10. Find a fourth proportional to .00568, 3.1562, and 152.01.

11. The volume of a sphere, whose radius is r, is $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ (where $\pi = 3.14159$). Hence find the weight of a leaden ball of one inch diameter, assuming that lead is 11.35 times as heavy as water, and that a cubic inch of water weighs 252.5 grains.

12. The area of a circle whose radius is r, is πr^2. Hence calculate the diameter of a circle whose area is 150 square yards.

13. If 70 men working 8 hours a day can do a piece of work in 160 days, how many better workmen working 10 hours a day can do the same in 30 days supposing that 4 of the latter can do as much in one hour as 5 of the former?

14. Find the interest on £375 6s. $4\frac{1}{2}$d. sterling for $3\frac{1}{2}$ months at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and convert it into dollars and cents, supposing £1 sterling to be equal to $\$4.86\frac{2}{3}$.

15. At the rate of 4s. 6d. per £100 currency, find the cost of insuring a house worth $5643.26.

16. An Imperial gallon contains 10 pounds of water, find its volume in cubic inches, assuming the weight of a cubic inch of water to be 252.5 grains.

N.B.—Exhibit the whole of the Arithmetical calculation. Decimals in the answers ought to be correct as far as three places.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1865.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH;—9 A.M TO 1 P.M.

TRIGONOMETRY—ALGEBRA.

Examiner, ... ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Define the two angular units commonly employed, and find the ratio of the larger to the smaller.

2. Define the sine, cosine, tangent, and secant of an arc and of an angle, and prove that

$$\text{Sine } A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} \quad \sec. A = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 A}.$$

a. If $\tan. = \frac{1}{2}$, find $\sin. A$.

3. Prove $\cos.(A + B) = \cos. A \cos. B - \sin. A \sin. B$; $1 + \cos. A = 2 \cos.^2 \frac{1}{2} A$.

4. In any triangle $\cos. \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}$; $\sin. \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$.

5. The area of any triangle is equal to $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$.

6. The angle which a gun-wheel in an enemy's battery subtends is found to be 12′; what is the distance of the gun, on the supposition that the wheel is 5 feet in diameter?

7. What is the height of a hill, its angle of elevation at the bottom being 62°, while 400 yards from the bottom measured on a horizontal plane, it is 31°30′?

8. St. Alban's Head is 18 nautical miles from the Needles, and bears from them W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. Sailing from the Needles in a course S.W. by W. for three hours, I find St. Alban's Head due North; at what distance am I from the Head, and at what rate have I sailed from the Needles?

9. Divide $x^3 - 8y^3 - 27z^3 - 18xyz$ by $x - 2y - 3z$.

10. Find the greatest common measure of $x^3 - 8x + 3$, and $x^6 + 3x^5 + x + 3$.

11. Find the least common multiple of a^5, $5a^4b$, $10a^3b^2$, $10a^2b^3$, $5ab^4$.

12. Simplify $\dfrac{\dfrac{a+x}{a-x} + \dfrac{a-x}{a+x}}{\dfrac{a+x}{a-x} - \dfrac{a-x}{a+x}}$.

13. Solve the equations

$$\frac{5x}{x+4} - \frac{3x-2}{2x-3} = 2; \quad \frac{3-4x}{3(3-x)} + \frac{1}{2(1-x)} = 1\tfrac{1}{3};$$

$$\tfrac{1}{3}(x-a) - \tfrac{1}{5}(2x-3b) - \tfrac{1}{4}(a-x) = 0;$$

and the simultaneous equations

$$ax + by = c^2, \quad \frac{a}{b+y} - \frac{b}{a+x} = 0.$$

14. Show how $a^0 = 1$; $a^{-1} = \dfrac{1}{a}$; $a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a}$.

15. The plate of a looking-glass is 18 inches by 12, and it is to be framed with a frame of uniform width, whose area is to be equal to that of the glass: find the width of the frame.

16. If 19 lbs. of gold weigh 18 lbs. in water, and 10 lbs. of silver weigh 9 lbs. in water, find the quantity of gold and silver in a mass of gold and silver, weighing 106 lbs. in air and 99 lbs. in water.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH;—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THIRD YEAR.—*Ordinary Examination.*

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. State Kepler's three laws.

2. State and prove the principle by which the figure and magnitude of the earth have been ascertained, and explain its application.

3. Describe the phenomena presented in the course of a year by the apparent motion of the sun; and account for them by the rotation of the earth, and its revolution round the sun.

4. Describe the chief instruments necessary for an Astronomical Observatory, and their uses.

5. Define parallax, and investigate a formula for it.

6. Explain the method of determining the distance of the Moon from the Earth.

7. State and explain the different durations of day and night at the following parts of the earth: the pole, the equator, latitude 66° 32′ north, and latitudes less or greater than 66° 32′ north.

8. Investigate a formula for determining the Periodic Time of Mercury.

9. State the laws of reflexion of light, and thence deduce an explanation of the formation of images in plane mirrors.

10. Prove that the focal length of a spherical mirror is a mean proportional between the distances from the principal focus of the conjugate foci of a pencil of rays.

11. Assuming the truth of the theorem in question 10, deduce the changes in the position of the focus of reflected rays, corresponding to changes for that of the incident rays.

12. Find the deviation of a ray incident nearly perpendicularly upon a prism of small angle.

13. Find the principal focus of a double-convex lens of glass whose curvatures are equal.

14. Describe Newton's experiments proving the composition of light.

15. State and prove the principle of Hadley's sextant.

16. Explain fully the manner in which a lens enables us to see objects magnified; and determine the magnifying power of a given lens.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH;—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THIRD YEAR.—*Ordinary Examination.*

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Give Duchayla's proof of the composition of forces.

2. If the directions of two forces P and Q intersect at an angle ϕ prove that for the resultant R.

$$R^2 = P^2 + Q^2 + 2\ P\ Q\ cos.\ \phi.$$

3. Find the centre of gravity of the perimeter of a triangle.

   a. Show that it is the centre of the circle inscribed in a new triangle formed by joining the middle points of the sides of the original triangle.

4. Define a lever, and distinguish between the three kinds of levers. Find the condition of equilibrium in the most general case.

   a. In a lever of the third order let the power and resistance be 217 lbs. and 100 lbs.; and the angle between them 42°; find the strain on the fulcrum.

5. Describe Smeaton's pulley, and find the ratio between the power and resistance.

6. Write down the equation connecting the statical and dynamical measures of a force, explain its meaning, and the nature of its proof. State the manner in which when the unit of either of the measures is given, the other is found.

7. Prove the equations for uniformly accelerated motion.

$$v = ft\ ,\ s = \frac{ft^2}{2}\ ,\ v^2 = 2fs.$$

8. If a heavy body fall down a system of inclined planes losing no velocity in passing from one plane to another, its final velocity is equal to that which would be acquired in falling down the height.

9. A railway carriage weighing 8 tons, and moving at the rate of 30 miles an hour, describes a portion of a circle whose radius is 500 yards, calculate its centrifugal force in tons.

10. Investigate the formula for the time of oscillation of a pendulum.

11. Describe experiments proving the elasticity, weight, and pressure of the atmosphere.

12. State Dalton and Gay-Lussac's law, and deduce from it a formula by which when the volume of a gas at any given temperature (Fahr.) is known, its volume at any other temperature can be determined.

13. Explain the method of finding specific gravities by the hydrostatic balance, and find a formula for the case of a body lighter than water.

14. The specific gravity of a nugget whose weight is 11½ oz. is 7.43; how much fine gold does it contain, the sp. gr. of the quartz being 2.62 and of the gold 19.35. Prove any formula you employ.

15. Account for the action of the siphon and determine the force which causes a liquid to descend from one vessel to another by means of it.

16. Describe the air-pump, and show that it can never produce a perfect vacuum.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH;—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ASTRONOMY—OPTICS.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Show how the truth of Kepler's first law can be ascertained in the case of the Earth.

2. Give a description of the method by which the mean density of the Earth was determined from observations on Schiehallien.

3. Describe the chief instruments necessary for an Astronomical Observatory, and their uses.

4. Investigate the formula for refraction $r = (\mu - 1)$ tan. z, and state the limits within which it is true.

5. Describe some of the methods for finding the longitude of a place.
   a. When it is 3 P.M. at Greenwich it is 10 A.M. at another place, what is the longitude of the latter?

6. Account for the phases of the Moon.

7. Explain the method of finding the distance of Jupiter from the Sun.

8. Investigate a formula for determining the ratio of the Mass of the Sun to the Mass of Jupiter.

9. Prove the formula $\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{D} = \frac{2}{r}$ determining the relative positions of an object and its image formed by a spherical mirror.

10. A straight rod is dipped into water making with the surface an angle of 15°, find the angle made with the surface by the image of the part under water, ($\mu = \frac{4}{3}$).

11. Explain the Total Reflexion of Light and describe an experiment illustrating it.

12. Prove that parallel rays falling on a plano-convex lens of glass ($\mu = 1.5$) converge to a point behind the lens whose distance from it is equal to the diameter of the spherical surface.

13. Define the centre of a lens and find it.

14. What is meant by an achromatic combination of lenses. Investigate the conditions necessarary to produce the effect.

15. Determine the kind and the focal length of the spectacles necessary to enable a short-sighted person who can read a book at the distance of 4 inches, to read it at the distance of 10 inches.

16. Describe the Gregorian telescope and determine its magnifying power.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1865.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH;—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MECHANICS—HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. If two forces meet in a point, their moments with respect to any point on their resultant are equal and opposite.

2. If three forces P, Q, R, meet in a point O, and equilibrate each other, prove that if QOR, ROP, POQ denote the angles between the respective forces,

$$P : Q : R = \sin. QOR : \sin. ROP : \sin. POQ.$$

3. Find the resultant of two parallel forces, opposite in direction.

4. In the screw find the ratio of the power to the pressure on the thread.

a. The interval between the threads of a screw is $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch, and the diameter of the cylinder is 1 inch, and a power equal to 139 lbs. acts in a circle whose circumference is 3 feet; find the pressure on the thread.

5. In a balance with unequal arms the true weight of any commodity is a geometric mean between its apparent weights when placed in the two scales.

6. Apply the principle of constancy of work done to determine the condition of equilibrium in the wheel and axle.

7. The part of the centrifugal force arising from the rotation of the earth, which is employed in diminishing gravity, varies as the square of the cosine of the latitude.

8. A mean solar day contains 24 hours 3 minutes, 56.5 seconds sidereal time; calculate the length of the pendulum of a clock beating sidereal seconds in London ($g = 32.1908$).

9. Find the acceleration of the number of vibrations of a pendulum for one solar day, consequent on its removal from one place to another.

10. A clock beating seconds, at the foot of a mountain 5000 feet high, is carried to its top; find how much it will gain or lose in a day.

11. Describe the construction of the Mercurial Barometer, and state the corrections that must be applied to the observations, as far as you are acquainted with them. Describe also the principle of the Aneroid Barometer.

12. If the weight of 100 cubic inches of dry air at temp. 60° Fahr., and pressure 30 in., is 31.0117 grains, find the weight in grains of a given volume of air whose temperature and pressure are known.

13. Define the specific gravity of a gas or vapour, and determine the weight of 1000 cubic feet of coal gas whose sp. gr. = 0.496, and the temperature 60°, and pressure 30 inches.

14. Describe the forcing-pump, and determine the pressure on the piston at the down-stroke.

15. Investigate a formula for determining the *degree of rarefaction* produced by a given number of strokes in an air pump.

16. Calculate the height of a mountain from the following observations.—Height of barometer at foot of mountain 29.853, temp. 66° Fahr.; barometer at top, 28.015, temp. 58° Fahr.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH;—2½ TO 4½ P.M.

THIRD YEAR—*Ordinary Examination.*

ELECTRICITY—MAGNETISM—ACOUSTICS.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. In what respects does the electricity of the voltaic battery differ from that obtained by friction, and how are the two shown, nevertheless, to be identical in their nature?

2. Describe the mode of decomposing water, and account for the transference of the constituent gases to the electrodes.

3. Describe the manner of producing momentary currents by induction, and also any instrument in which the principle is employed for giving shocks.

4. State Ampère's theory of magnetism, and describe the experimental proofs of it.

5. Describe all the methods with which you are acquainted for producing permanent magnets.

6. Describe the methods of obtaining the dip and declination of the needle, and the intensity of the magnetic force at any part of the earth.

7. Describe the nature of a wave of sound and the mode of its propagation; the effect of the interference of two such waves, and any experimental illustration of it.

8. State such analogies between sound and light as you are acquainted with.

9. State the velocities of sound in air and water, respectively. Describe the experiments on the Lake of Geneva.

10. Describe the experiments with the monochord, to ascertain the rates of vibration for the different musical notes. Write down the resulting numbers, and thence explain the physical cause of harmony.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH :—9 A.M TO 1 P.M.

GEOMETRY.

FIRST YEAR—*Honour Examination.*

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the locus of a point (P) the square of whose distance from a given point (F) shall be equal to the rectangle under a line of given length and the perpendicular distance of the point (P) from a line given in position.

2. Given two circles which do not meet, two points can be found, such that each has the same polar with respect to one circle as it has with respect to the other.

3. Inscribe, by the method of polars, a triangle in a circle such that each of its sides shall pass through a given point.

4. Reciprocate the following theorem :—If a quadrilateral be inscribed in a circle, the rectangles under the perpendiculars drawn from any point in the circumference to each pair of opposite sides are equal.

5. If a quadrilateral be circumscribed to a circle, and an inscribed quadrilateral be formed by joining the successive points of contact, the diagonals of the two quadrilaterals intersect in the same point, and form an harmonic pencil.

6. A right line cutting the sides and diagonals of any quadrilateral is cut in involution.

7. Given six points on a circle, find a seventh (also on the circle) such that the anharmonic ratio of it, with three of the given points taken in a definite order, shall be equal to that of it with the remaining three taken also in a definite order.

8. If a transversal to four lines meeting in a point be cut harmonically, every other transversal is cut harmonically.

9. The arithmetical, geometric, and harmonic means between two given right lines are in geometrical progression.

10. Describe a circle which shall pass through a given point and touch two given circles.

11. If two circles intersect, and if from one of the points of intersection two lines be drawn cutting the circles in four points, and if these lines be joined diagonally, prove that the joining lines cut at a constant angle.

12. Given of a triangle, the base, vertical angle, and bisector of vertical angle, construct the triangle.

13. Given two lines in position and magnitude, find the locus of the common vertex of two triangles standing on these lines such that the sum of their areas shall be constant.

14. The circle which passes through the feet of the perpendiculars let fall on the sides of a triangle from the opposite angles passes through the middle points of the sides.

15. Given base, difference of base angles and sum of sides of a triangle, construct it.

16. Given base and sum of square of sides of a triangle, find locus of vertex.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

FIRST YEAR—*Honour Examination.*

ALGEBRA.

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Prove the Binomial Theorem when the index is fractional or negative.

2. Given $y^3 - axy - b^3 = 0$; find y in a series of powers of x by the method of indeterminate coefficients.

3. Find the number of different triangles into which a polygon of n sides may be divided by joining the angular points.

4. Find a formula to determine the present value of an annuity of £1 to be continued during the life of an individual of given age, allowing compound interest for the money.

5. Find a formula to determine in what time any sum of money will double itself at compound interest.

6. In every system of notation whose radix is r, the sum of the digits of any number divided by $r - 1$ will leave the same remainder as the whole number divided by $r - 1$.

7. Prove the rule for reducing a circulating decimal to a vulgar fraction.

8. Transform 444 and 4321 from the quinary to the septenary scale.

9. The sum of an infinite geometric series is 3 and the sum of its first two terms is $2\frac{2}{3}$; find the series.

10. Find the formula for the sum of a series in Arithmetical Progression.

11. In a quadratic equation of the form $x^2 + px + q = 0$ prove that the coefficient of the 2nd term with the sign changed is equal to the sum of the roots, and the third term is equivalent to the product of the roots.

12. Find the square root of $11 + 6\sqrt{2}$.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY—CALCULUS.

SECOND YEAR—*Honour Examination.*

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. Find the radius of curvature at any point of the conic

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Ey = O.$$

2. Find the condition that two conics given by equations of the general form should be similar even though not similarly placed.

3. Prove that if we transform the equations of a conic from axes inclined at an angle ω, to any other axes inclined at an angle Ω we shall have

$$\frac{A + C - B\cos.\omega}{\sin.^2\omega} = \frac{A' + C' - B'\cos.\Omega}{\sin.^2\Omega}\ ;\quad \frac{B^2 - 4AC}{\sin.^2\omega} = \frac{B'^2 - 4A'C'}{\sin.^2\Omega}$$

4. Find the locus of the intersection of normals at the extremities of a focal chord.

5. The equation of the circle inscribed in the triangle whose sides are $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$, $\gamma = 0$, and whose angles are A, B, C, is

$$\alpha^{\frac{1}{2}}\cos.\tfrac{1}{2}A + \beta^{\frac{1}{2}}\cos.\tfrac{1}{2}B + \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}}\cos.\tfrac{1}{2}C = 0.$$

6. Find the polar equations of the ellipse and parabola, the focus being the pole.

7. In the ellipse the rectangle under the normal and the perpendicular from the centre on the tangent is constant.

8. Find the conditions that the general equation of the second degree referred to oblique co-ordinates should represent a circle.

9. A parallel is drawn to the base of a triangle, and perpendiculars to the sides erected at its extremities, find the locus of their intersection.

10. Find the formula of reduction for the integral

$$\int \frac{x^n\,dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

11. Integrate $\int \frac{(x^2 - x + 2)dx}{x^4 - 5x^2 + 4}$.

12. Integrate $\int \frac{e^x\,x dx}{(1+x)^2}$;

$$\int e^{ax}\cos.nx dx\ ;\quad \int \frac{dx}{a + b\tan.x}\ ;\quad \int \frac{x dx}{a^4 + x^4}.$$

13. Prove Taylor's theorem.

14. Investigate a rule to determine the maximum or minimum values of any explicit function of x.

a. Apply it to $u = x^5 - 5x^4 + 5x^3 + 1$.

15. Define differential coefficient, and find thence the differential coefficients of sin. x and log. x.

16. Differentiate $e^{\sin.x}$; $e^{\sin.^{-1}x}$; $x^{\sin.x}$; sin. (log. x).

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28TH;—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA.—TRIGONOMETRY.

SECOND YEAR.—*Honour Examination.*

Examiner,.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

1. The equation $x^3 - 4x^2 - 7x + 24 = 0$ has a root between 2 and 3; calculate it by Newton's method.

2. Solve the following equation which has equal roots:

$$x^4 - 11x^2 + 18x - 8 = 0.$$

3. Transform the equation $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ into another, the roots of which shall be the squares of the differences of the roots of the given equation.

4. Solve the equation $2x^6 + x^5 - 13x^4 + 13x^2 - x - 2 = 0$.

5. Find the sum of the cubes of the roots of the equation

$$x^4 - x^3 - 7x^2 + x + 6 = 0.$$

6. The roots of the equation $x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$ are in Arithmetical Progression; find them.

7. Prove that the product of the squares of the differences of the roots of an equation may be exhibited as a determinant.

8. If two rows or two columns of a determinant are identical, the determinant vanishes.

9. In a spherical triangle $\cot. A \sin. C = \cot. a \sin. b - \cos. b \cos. C$.

10. In a spherical triangle

$$\frac{\sin.^2 A}{\sin.^2 a} = \frac{1 - \cos.^2 a - \cos.^2 b - \cos.^2 c + 2\cos. a \cos. b \cos. c}{\sin.^2 a \sin.^2 b \sin.^2 c}$$

11. If m be even, prove that

$$2^m \cos.^m \theta = 2\cos. m\theta + 2m\cos.(m-2)\theta + \frac{2m(m-1)}{1.2}\cos.(m-4)\theta$$
$$+ \text{\&c. to } \tfrac{1}{2}m \text{ terms} + \frac{1.3.5. \text{ \&c. } (m-1)}{1.2.3. \text{ \&c. } \frac{1}{2}m} 2^{\frac{1}{2}m}$$

12. Prove Demoivre's Theorem, when the index is fractional or negative.

13. Investigate a formula for the approximate logarithms of numbers consisting of more places of figures than those in the tables; and deduce from it the ordinary rule.

14. The sum of the angles of a spherical triangle lies between two and six right angles.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH :—9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give an explanation of the forms of sentences called simple, complex and compound, and give examples of each.

2. In what ways may an enlarged subject in a simple sentence be formed?

3. What is meant by the indirect object of a verb, and of what may it be formed?

4. Give the different forms which are employed for the extension of the predicate.

5. What are noun sentences?—adjective sentences?—adverbial sentences?

6. Mark the number which the verb takes after the following grammatical subjects :—"Godliness with contentment—Such a Saviour and Redeemer—To read and write—The "Pleasures of Hope"—The Priesthood—The College of Cardinals—nor eye nor listening ear—a scientific, a wealthy and a poor man—Every hint and feature—No part of their substance and no one of their properties—Our own heart and not other men's opinions—Not a loud voice but strong proofs—nothing but wailings—veracity as well as justice.

7. What are attributive and objective genitives?

8. When does the objective case *precede* the verb?

9. What peculiarity is there in use of the demonstrative "that" as a relative? and show that it is often more appropriate than "who" or "which."

10. State the different ways in which "do" is employed in modern English.

11. Give examples to illustrate the succession of tenses, when one verb depends upon another.

12. After verbs of what kinds is the present infinitive used, to express the act to which they refer?

13. What are Gerundial Infinitives? and give examples of some of the idioms which they explain.

14. What is metre in its widest sense? Which are the different kinds of it and their different combinations?

15. State the three things essential in a perfect Rhyme.

16. Give examples of single Rhymes, double Rhymes, and triple Rhymes.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH:—2 to 5 P. M.

LOGIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner, ...REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Explain what is meant by every process having laws which operate, whether we are conscious of them or not.

2. State what is said concerning the origin of Logic.

3. Explain the distinction between pure Logic and applied Logic, and between Metaphysics and Logic.

4. Show how Logic may be an Art or a Science.

5. Distinguish between the terms *form* and *matter*, and explain the three significations given of the former.

6. What are the second notions or intentions of words with which only Logic is said to be concerned, as distinguished from first notions or intentions?

7. Show that language is Analytical, that it records thought, and abbreviates the processes of thought.

8. Show how the parts of speech are resolved into the four *given*.

9. What is the kind of relation that subsists between language and thought?

10. State and explain the three classes of opinions respecting the origin of Languages.

11. State what may be supposed to be known concerning the growth of Language.

12. Why is Logic called an *a priori* science?

13. Answer the question—What is the use of Logic?

14. State and explain the two parts of the active Intellect.

15. Show that thoughts apparently very simple are complex.

16. How is Method, as a part of Logic, usually described and treated?

17. In what manner are the opposite opinions that obtain respecting the value of the science of Logic, likely to be affected by the attempt to apply the rules of Logic?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

Examiners,..... { REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. EDWIN HATCH, B.A.

1. State the uses of language in relation to thought.

2. Analyze, with an example, the formation of a concept.

3. State and examine the various opinions which have been held as to the nature of universals.

4. State Thomson's doctrine of the predicables, and compare it with (1) that of Aristotle, (2) that of the Schoolmen.

5. On what ground does Thomson reduce hypothetical judgments to a categorical form ?

6. Distinguish, with examples, between analytic and synthetic judgments.

7. Give examples of a Sorites, a Dilemma, a Prosyllogism, an Episyllogism ; and give a definition of each of these forms.

8. Show in what respects the four principal criteria of truth are severally useful when viewed as instruments for judging of material truth.

9. Answer the question,—How are causes discovered which are less open to observation than the effects ?

10. Answer the question,—When should an incomplete enumeration (or induction) of facts be deemed sufficient, and on what principle ?

11. State, as given, the degrees of Modality of Judgments arranged in an ascending scale.

12. Explain the Rhetorical Enthymeme, according to Aristotle's account of it—the εικος and the σημεῖον;—and give examples in different figures.

13. What is an argument from example ? an argument from analogy ? Give examples.

14. What is an axiom ; a postulate ; a theorem ; a hypothesis ; a corollary ; a lemma ; a scholium ?

15. Give the Categories of Aristotle, and state the objections that lie against his system.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1865.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21ST :—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiners..... { REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.
REV. EDWIN HATCH, B.A.

1. Give an account of the Ethnological Affinities of the inhabitants of the British islands, so far as they can be determined by language.

2. Give a brief account of Caedmon and his poem.

3. Give the most material facts in the history of Celtic literature—Irish, Scotch, and Cymric.

4. Give the names and works of the principal authors in Ireland and Great Britain who wrote in the Latin language during the dark ages.

5. Give an outline of the various kinds of literature,—(1) Welsh, (2) French, (3) Early English,—which have for their subject King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.

6. Translate and analyse grammatically the following sentences or parts of sentences, marking the changes of grammatical form where they occur in those sentences in the language of the Semi-Saxon and early English periods :

Anglo-Saxon.—Se wudu wagode for tham swege—tha saedon hi thaet thaes hearperes wif sceolde acwelan—thas spell laerath gehwylcne man streamas stodon.

Semi-Saxon.—Hi swencten the wrecce men mid castel-weorces—and smoked heom mid fúl smoke—tha the castles waren maked ;—geomerest alre leoden—tha clupede the king—thenne cumeth the wulf and alle heom abiteth fif hundred gaten.

Early English.—Wi axestu of craftes mine—betere is mine ǫn than alle thine—wostu to-than man was i-bare—and clerkes ginneth songes wirche—and lovede God and holi churche sith the he wit understod—there hi dude hire pilrynage : in holi stedes faste—al in feteres and in other bende.

7. State the chief facts in the history of the Anglo-Saxon tongue in Scotland in the Counties north and south of the Firth of Forth.

8. Show that the chief peculiarities in the structure and idiom of the present English are Anglo-Saxon.

9. Mention the changes that have been made in the inflection of verbs in the transition from Anglo-Saxon to the present English. What grammatical form has been added ?

10. State the various epochs at which the English language has been sensibly influenced by Latin, and the causes which produced them.

11. Give a synopsis of the classes of words retained from the Anglo-Saxon.

12. Which are the three periods noticeable for the introduction of French words ? State the kinds of words introduced in each stage ; the causes which led to their introduction, especially after the beginning of the 14th Century ; and the special purposes which they are said to serve.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give the meaning of an oath. Show the expediency of the legitimate use of oaths; and answer the objections: 1, that oaths are irreverent; 2, unnecessary, because if one cannot be believed on his word, he cannot be believed on his oath.

2. Give an exposition of the two kinds of oaths.

3. What is the general rule for the interpretation of an oath?—in oaths of office, what party is the Imposer?

4. When in an oath imposed by authority, the words imply or have reference to obsolete conditions, or when the changed circumstances make literal observance impossible, what are the things to be chiefly considered in the interpretation of oaths?

6. What would be the consequence of insisting that laws and oaths should always be interpreted according to the common and present usage of speech?

7. When there is a manifest contradiction between the words of an engagement and the sense in which it is commonly performed, what is the public duty of Legislators and the Jurors?

8. What is the ground of the State Right of administering oaths?

9. Show that the right of capital punishment is necessarily assumed as a State right.

10. Show the necessity of the State obligation of upholding Law.

11. Show how the public actions of the Governor or Administrators of the State are modified by the moral progress of its citizens.

12. State the view given as to the foundation of government, and the objections that lie against the two theories—the Patriarchal and the Social contract.

13. State the chief advantages of the principle of representation in government.

14. Show that International Law in its rudest form, involves a recognition of the moral nature of man, and that it must be necessarily slow and progressive.

15. How are International Rights classified?

16. State the principal rules and maxims in regard to rights of National Territory.

17. Give the meaning and special applications of the rules—"Lex loci rei sitæ"—"Lex Domicilii"—"Lex loci contractus"—"Lex fori"—"Jus albinatus."

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH :—2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Show that perspicuity of style is a relative quality, and indicate the best means of attaining it.

2. Show the disadvantages of extreme conciseness, and of extreme prolixity.

3. Explain the different modes of repetition as a means of avoiding those extremes; and state the caution given in regard to repetition.

4. How is perspicuity of style affected by the use of Saxon words and of words of French origin?

5. Show that perspicuity is not inconsistent with ornament of style.

6. Show how perspicuity is dependent upon the structure of sentences.

7. In what cases is perspicuity not aimed at? and what is the special characteristic of sophistry?

8. Describe the spurious kind of eloquence called Display of Eloquence.

9. Which are the three things upon which energy of style is said to depend?

10. What objections lie against the too liberal use of abstract or general words?

11. Describe the advantage in many cases of using words less general than those that are exactly appropriate.

12. Give the principal rules for the use of Metaphors and Similes.

13. What effects are ascribed to a too uniform brilliancy of style?

14. How does energy of style depend on the number of words used; and how is conciseness to be reconciled with perspicuity?

15. Give the substance of the critique on Dr. Johnson's style.

16. What is the Logical order of words in a sentence? Show that another order is often preferable.

17. Show, in regard to arrangement, the superior advantages of the ancient languages as compared with ours.

18. What are the means, said to be conducive to elegance of style?

19. Distinguish between Antithesis proper and what is called mock-antithesis, and indicate some of the advantages of the use of the former.

20. Show that Poetry is not constituted such by the thoughts only.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner,..... REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. What causes may be supposed to modify the form of Interjections, and what important peculiarity vindicates their claim to rank as a part of speech ?

2. Describe the characteristics of the species of interjection called, in German, Lautgeberden, and other analogous forms, and say what alleged fact seems to warrant the conclusion that the want of syntactical character is, in the interjection, not an essential feature.

3. What are expletives ? How may the style of speech or composition be affected by the use of expletives and interjections ?

4. What objections lie against the designations "Nouns Substantive," "Nouns Adjective" ?

5. Mention the principal facts explanatory of the changes of form in different classes of words in inflected languages.

6. What advantages does the knowledge of Latin afford in regard to the acquisition of the Continental languages, and to linguistic attainments generally ?

7. What objections lie against the doctrine, that "the earlier the stage of a given language is, the greater the amount of its inflectional forms, and the converse" ? What modification does this statement of the doctrine require ?

8. State, as given, the history of the reflected possessive of nouns ?—of "whose," "its," "his," as in John his house.

9. How is the fact accounted for that in the 15th century and the latter part of the 14th, the spelling of the English language by educated persons more nearly resembled the present than that of the books in the 16th ?

10. In what respects chiefly has the English been affected by the art of printing ?

11. Whence arises the difficulty of determining the pronunciation of primitive English ? and what sources of information on the subject are available ?

12. Whence arises the poverty of the English language in Rhymes ? and state the suggestion that has been offered for the supply, in part, of the existing want.

13. State the rule which governed the employment of Alliteration in Anglo-Saxon. Give examples of it, of half rhymes, and of line rhymes.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATION, 1865.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH :—2 TO 5 P. M.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY—HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner,.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. What is meant by the history of Philosophy, and what is the classification given of its materials?

2. Give the three points to which the whole philosophy of the Ionic Sages may be reduced, and state their several opinions in regard to the original ground or essence of things.

3. Whence are derived the materials of the history of Pythagoras and his doctrines? State what are said to be the leading principles of his philosophy and his ethics.

4. Give the conception which forms the basis of the philosophy of the Eleatics, and in particular the contradictory statements of the doctrine of Parmenides deduced from the fragments of his poem.

5. Give an account of the various subjects treated of by the Sophists, and say in what their merits consisted, and in what the vices of their teaching.

6. State and explain shortly the parts of the threefold division of Plato's philosophy, and in particular the objections which Plato urges in opposition to the thesis of Protagoras.

7. Give the substance of the exposition of the Platonic doctrine of ideas, and say what was probably meant by the idea of the good (metaphysical).

8. State and explain the Platonic theory of Virtue.

9. In what respects chiefly did the method of Aristotle differ from that of Plato?

10. Which are the four principles or causes of Aristotle, and what is his doctrine in regard to the relation of matter and form?

11. What objections are urged by Aristotle against the Socratic conception of Virtue, and how does he support his views in regard to the highest good?

12. Give an account of the physical opinions of the Stoics, of their leading moral principle, and the peculiarities of their theory of morals.

13. Which are the principal determinations of Epicurus in regard to the highest good, and what is his doctrine concerning the gods?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

APRIL 4TH, 1865:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LANGUAGE.

Examiner.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Write down the most common terminations that enter into the composition of nouns, and give their signification.

2. Write out a synopsis of Anglo-Saxon verbs of the simple order in the three classes of that order.

3. Translate and analyse grammatically the following passage:

"Hi totæron heora reaf, and mid duste heora heafod bestreowodon, and him mid saeton manega dagas. Hit waes swa gewunelic on ealdum dagum, thaet gif hwam sum fáerlic sár become, thaet he his reaf totaere swa swa Iob dyde, and eac thas thry cyningas. Hi comon hine to gefrefrigenne: tha awendon hi heora frofer to edwite and hine mid heora wordum tirigdon, swilce hé for his synnum swa getucod waere, and cwaedon, Wite com ofer the and thu ateorodst; sárnys the hrepode, and thu eart geunrotsod. Hwaer is nu thin Godes ege and thin strencth. Iob cwaeth, Eala gif minne synna and min yrmth, the ic tholige, waeron awegene on anre waegan, thonne waeron hi swaerran gesewene thonne sand-corn on sae."

4. State the different theories, besides the common account, that have been proposed to explain the origin of the terms England and English, as exclusive designations.

5. Show how words serve to reveal national character; and give examples of colloquial and moral corruptions of words.

6. Give some account of the branches of the Indo-European family of languages that have contributed to the formation of the existing language in England; state the conditions favourable and unfavourable to the establishment of uniformity of speech in the case of contiguous populations, and illustrate by historical examples.

7. Out of which dialect is the modern standard English considered to have grown? State the principal facts that serve to support the opinion.

8. State the objections that lie against the scheme of "phonetic spelling;" and in particular show by examples, of various kinds, the effects of such a scheme upon the perception of the relationship of words.

9. Give the signification of the following words from the Prologue of the Canterbury Tales: sote, halt, corages, halwes couthe, strondes, esed atte beste, ferre, viage, deliver, floyting, nightertale, for him luste, fetislie, ferthing, tretis, swinken, yeddinges, limitour, sautrie, vavasour, sompnour.

10. State what is supposed to be the most probable origin of Rhyme in English poetry. Mention the chief characteristics of Anglo-Saxon versification, and the different kinds of verse used by Chaucer.

11. Give an account of the invasions of the Danes into England, and of their Conquests, in the 9th and tenth centuries. Mention the parts of the country which they occupied, and give evidence of a Danish element in our language.

12. Give the principal facts that attest the early introduction and the long prevalency of the French language in England before Edward III.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

APRIL 19TH, 1865:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LITERATURE.

Examiner,.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. "The Winter's Tale." Give an account of the action of this play—indicate the points in which the rules of dramatic composition are violated, and say what its particular merits are said to consist in.

2. State and explain the threefold division of Epic Fable according to Pope's exposition of it in his preface to his translation of the Iliad.

3. Give a summary of Dr. Johnson's Critique on the Paradise Lost, in so far as it has respect to the completeness of Milton's design, his description of the scenes and operations of nature, his similes, his moral sentiments, and the defects of the Poem.

4. Give an account of the historical incidents described in the Annus Mirabilis—indicate the special means by which Dryden has dignified and embellished his subject, and show why the kind of verse selected is unsuitable to the subject—or suitable.

5. Point out, in regard to matter and style, the characteristic excellencies of Bacon's Essays, and their faults; and give the substance of one or other of the following Essays;—1. Unity of Religion: 2. Of the true greatness of Kingdoms and Estates: 3. Judicature.

6. Give an account of the origin of the regular Drama, and mention the principal dramatic works that are referrible or referable to what is termed the first stage of the regular drama.

7. How is the transition from poetry to prose Fiction accounted for; and whence and under what conditions did the taste for prose Fiction arise?

8. Which are the three points to be chiefly considered in estimating the beauties and defects of a fictitious narrative?—Show how works of genius may transcend the acknowledged laws of criticism.

9. What common quality is it, that in all early attempts at prose Fiction, was the chief source of the interest it excited?—Explain and illustrate.

10. What are the Paston Letters, and how are they especially valuable in the history of Mediæval England?

11. In what respects particularly is the Utopia of Sir Thomas More interesting in a literary point of view?

12. How does Surrey as a poet differ from his predecessors and cotemporaries, and what does English verse owe to him?

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1865 :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HISTORY.

Examiner,.....REV. CANON LEACH, D.C.L.

1. Give an outline of the history of Wessex from the foundation of the kingdom till the reign of Egbert, and of the principal things known of Egbert's life and actions.

2. Whom did Alfred (the Great) marry, and what political advantages were derived from the union?

3. Give the history of the ruin of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom o Merciar:—how did its fate affect the other States?

4. What motives chiefly influenced Alfred in the construction of his code of laws? Enumerate some of its principal provisions.

5. Write a short sketch of the dawn of learning in Western Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries.

6. State, in chronological order, the causes which mainly contributed to modify the character and form the manners that distinguished the age of Chaucer.

7. Describe the religious system in England about the time of Chaucer.

8. Give an outline of the education of young men of rank during the times of Chaucer.

9. What was the attitude of England in relation to foreign powers at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign? Mention the principal subjects of Legislation in the 1st Parliament of Elizabeth.

10. Give an account of the disturbances in Scotland in consequence of the quarrel between the congregation and the Regent. How did Elizabeth act in the matter, and what arguments were used to justify the English in assisting the Lords of the Congregation?

11. What was the state of religious parties in France after the decease of Francis II? Mention the chief events in France that ruined the interests of Mary Stuart there.

12. What was the condition of Ireland during the reign of Mary Tudor? Give some account of the spiritual leaders and teachers of that nation at the time of Elizabeth's accession.

13. Write out what you recollect of the account given of Elizabeth's visit to Oxford.

14. Give the substance of Froude's account of the origin of the slave trade, and of the participation in it by the English.

15. State the principal events which about the close of the reign of James I. serve to account for the troubles of his successor's reign, and show how far the character of James and of his favourite were also answerable for them.

16. Give some account of the origin of the tax of ship-money, and state the causes of its unpopularity.

17. Give a circumstantial account of the accusation, trial, and fate, of the Earl of Strafford.

18. Give a particular account of the transaction which brought about the civil war, and of the means employed by the Parliament to secure the favour and co-operation of the citizens of London.

19. The Parliament sent into Scotland a Committee to ask aid from the Scots. What did their transactions result in, and what means were used in England to secure the object of the Parliament?

20. How is England's acquisition of the "Sovereignty of the Sea" accounted for?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH :—9 A M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner, ... P. J. DAREY, M.A

1. Translate into English :—

FROSINE.

Il faut être folle fieffée. Trouver la jeunesse aimable, est-ce avoir le sens commun? Sont-ce (*a*) des hommes que de jeunes blondins, et peut-on (*b*) s'attacher à ces animaux-là?

HARPAGON.

C'est ce que je dis tous les jours; avec leur ton de poule laitée, leurs trois petits brins de barbe relevés (*c*) en barbe de chat, leurs perruques d'étoupes, leurs hauts-de-chausses tombants, et leurs estomacs débraillés.

L'AVARE, ACTE II, SC. VI.

a. What is the subject of *sont?*

b. *On* is the subject of what verb? Why is *peut* written in the singular?

c. Why has *relevés* an *s?* State the rule.

2. Translate into French :—We were looking for our pens when the master spoke to us. State the rule according to which *were looking* must be translated. In what tense do you put *spoke* in French? Why?

3. Translate into French :—You should have done it yourself. Explain the different ways of translating *should have* into French, and when each is to be used.

4. By what are the tenses of the Subjunctive mood regulated? Illustrate your answer by three examples.

5. Translate into French :—Has your mother sold her house? and, Which house has she sold? State the rule according to which *sold* is to be written in those two examples.

6. Translate into French :—To talk at random; a far-fetched argument; to strike colors; and into English :—C'en est fait de, être aux prises, s'en tenir à, s'en rapporter à.

7. Write the Present Participle, the Preterite Definite, and the Present of the Subjunctive of *peindre*, *haïr*, *prendre*, *vaincre* and *savoir*.

Translate into French :—

We are told that the natives of Virginia, having seized a quantity of gunpowder belonging to the English Colony, sowed it as grain, in the hopes of reaping a sufficient crop to destroy the whole Colony; they had discovered the force of that destructive article; but having no idea of its being the work of art, naturally imagined it to be a vegetable production.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH:—9 A.M. TO 12, NOON.

FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR.—ADVANCED COURSE.

Examiner,..... P. J. DAREY, M.A.

1. Comment écrivez-vous le participe passé *entendu* dans les deux phrases suivantes: Cette femme chante bien, je l'ai *entendu* chanter; c'est une belle chanson, je l'ai *entendu* chanter. Donnez la règle. Ecrivez encore: nous nous sommes *salué* et nous nous sommes *parlé*; et expliquez comment vous écrivez les participes *salué* et *parlé*.

2. Quelle différence y a-t-il entre *de suite* et *tout de suite*; *parce que* et *par ce que*; *quoique* et *quoi que*?

3. Quand le verbe après *il s'en faut*, *il tient à moi*, prend-il la négation? Donnez-en deux exemples.

4. Nommez trois auteurs français qui ont vécu au seizième siècle. Signalez leurs principaux ouvrages.

5. Par qui fut fondée l'Académie française; dans quel but et en quelle année fut-elle constituée?

6. En quelle année Racine naquit-il? Où étudia-t-il et quels furent ses principaux professeurs? Pourquoi tomba-t-il en disgrâce auprès de Louis XIV? Où mourut-il?

7. Faites le résumé des quatrième et cinquième actes de la tragédie de Racine *Andromaque*. Qu'est-ce qu'il y a de spécialement tragique dans cette pièce?

De qui Oreste était-il fils? Pourquoi fut-il envoyé à la cour de Pyrrhus? Par qui avait-il été envoyé? Comment s'acquitta-t-il de sa mission? De qui Hermione était-elle fille? Pourquoi, elle aussi, était-elle allée à la cour de Pyrrhus?

8. Quand Pascal naquit-il? Quels sont ses principaux ouvrages? A quel âge mourut-il? N'était-il que simple littérateur? Citez quelques-unes de ses découvertes.

9. Quel est l'écrivain français, au dix-septième siècle qui passe pour le plus grand génie? Sur quoi fonde-t-on cette opinion? Quel est le meilleur critique du dix-septième siècle?

10. Quels sont les principaux ouvrages qu'a écrits Voltaire? Comment peut-il être considéré? Dans quel genre de littérature a-t-il excellé? Signalez quelques traits remarquables de cet écrivain. Où a-t-il passé une grande partie de sa vie? Où est-il mort? A quel âge? Où ses cendres reposent-elles? Quelle influence a-t-il eu sur son siecle?

Traduisez en français:—

What is the end of fame? 'Tis but to fill
A certain portion of uncertain paper.
Some liken it to climbing up a hill,
Whose summit, like all hills, is lost in vapour.
For this men write, speak, preach, and heroes kill,
And bards burn what they call their midnight taper
To have, when the original is dust,
A name, a wretched picture and worse bust. BYRON.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH:—2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Examiner, ...PROFESSOR C. F. A. MARKGRAF.

1. How are Proper Names of persons declined, *a.* when combined with the article, and *b.* when used without it?—Which of them take ens in the genitive singular?—Can you point out any difference between the declension of family-names and Christian names?—Adduce examples in each case.

2. Exemplify the construction with dieſes and welches, when they relate to nouns of any gender or number.

3. Böſe, gewiß, behülflich, ähnlich, höflich, vertraut, gewohnt.—State the cases and prepositions (if any) which these adjectives and participles govern *severally*.

4. Show the difference in meaning between gegen and wider, wieder and zurück, anſehen and ausſehen, Schuldigkeit and Pflicht, Nächſte and Nachbar.

5. Give the Present Infinitives of the following Forms of Verbs: geſeſſen, fuhr fort, läſe, wuchſeſt, verboten, erſchrickt, anbetraf, entronnen, hieß;—and the Imperfect and Past Participle of gleichen, empfinden, zuſchließen, ſingen, ergreifen, zerbrechen.

6. Translate the following sentences:—Go where you please. It grows late. Cloth sells well. It is not I who speak. What country-woman is she? I can do without him. As to me, I do not know what to say. He should have managed it better than he has done.

7. Give the English *idioms* corresponding with the following phrases:—Laſſen Sie es dabei bewenden. Es fehlt wenig, daß ich es thue. Unter Segel gehen. Er verſteht ſich ſehr gut darauf. Um was handelt ſich's? Ich habe mich aus der Schlinge gezogen. Ich ſuche es dahin zu bringen. Sich an etwas machen.

8. State the various ways in which *principal* sentences may be inverted, adding examples.

9. How are the *Conditional* tenses formed, and in connection with what sentences are they employed? By what other tenses may they be *respectively* replaced? Give examples.

10. Translate into German:—

.....The report of the archduke's danger had spread through the whole country. The priests and people were praying in all the churches for his delivery, and a crowd of people had assembled at the foot of the rock, upon which the prince could be seen distinctly. Whilst praying and preparing himself to die, the latter suddenly heard a noise behind him and looking round, he perceived a young peasant who said to him: "Gracious lord, be comforted! God still lives, who can and will save you. Follow me, and fear nothing!" With these words he led the way, penetrated through the thick bushes, sprang from stone to stone and after an hour's *time* safely arrived below with the archduke.
.....

11. Translate into English:—

O wie ſchwebet auf dem grimmigen Waſſerſturm der Bogen des Friedens ſo feſt! So ſteht Gott am Himmel, und die Ströme der Zeiten ſtürzen und reißen, und auf allen Wellen ſchwebet der Bogen ſeines Friedens.

J. P. Friedrich Richter.

Wir gingen in den Dom und blieben darin, bis wir im tiefen Dunkel nichts mehr unterſcheiden konnten. So oft ich Köln beſuche, gehe ich immer wieder in dieſen herrlichen Tempel, um die Schauer des Erhabenen zu fühlen. Vor der Kühnheit der Meiſterwerke ſtürzt der Geiſt voll Erſtaunen und Bewunderung zur Erde, dann hebt er ſich wieder mit ſtolzem Flug über das Vollbringen hinweg, das nur eine Idee eines verwandten Geiſtes war. Je rieſenmäßiger die Wirkungen menſchlicher Kräfte uns erſcheinen, deſto höher ſchwingt ſich das Bewußtſein des wirkenden Weſens in uns über ſie hinaus. Wer iſt der hohe Fremdling in dieſer Hülle, daß er ſo in mannigfaltigen Formen ſich offenbaren, dieſe redenden Denkmäler von ſeiner Art, die äußern Gegenſtände zu ergreifen und ſich anzueignen, hinterlaſſen kann? Wir fühlen Jahrhunderte ſpäter dem Künſtler nach, und ahnen die Bilder ſeiner Phantaſie, indem wir dieſen Bau durchwandern.

„Der Dom zu Köln," by George Forster.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22ND :—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....T. STERRY HUNT, M.A., F.R.S.

1. How many compounds does nitrogen form with oxygen, and what are their names and formulas ?

2. State the composition of carbonic acid, its formula and equivalent, and say how much carbon there is in 100 parts of the acid.

3. What are the sources and the properties of carbonic acid ?

4. What is the nature, and what are the sources and the properties of ozone ?

5. How may you separate hydrogen from water, and how again convert this element into water ?

6. What do you understand by an acid, and what by a salt ?

7. What is the nature of iodine, and what are its sources and properties ?

8. Describe the resemblances and differences between chlorine, bromine and iodine.

9. By what means can you precipitate silver, lead and copper, in the metallic state from their several solutions ?

10. What tests are used to detect chlorine, sulphuric acid and arsenic ?

11. Explain by words and by formulas the conversion of sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid.

12. Explain the part which mineral matters play in the nutrition of plants, and the theory of mineral manures.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22ND :—9 A.M TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner..... J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Name the classes of the *Radiata*, and characterise two of them, with examples.

2. Describe the highest class of the *Mollusca*, and give an example of each of its orders, with a statement of the points in which these differ.

3. How is respiration performed in Insects, Gasteropods, and Hydroid Polyps.

4. Name and refer to their place in the classification, the animals producing Sponge, Coral, Mother-of-pearl, Silk.

5. Describe the external structures of Insects, and the stages of their metamorphosis.

6. State the distinctive characters of the class *Reptilia*, and its division into orders, with the distinction between the Batrachians and reptiles proper.

7. Characterise the *Rodentia* and *Ruminantia*, with examples.

8. Describe the skeleton of *Echinus* and the tentacles of *Actinia*.

9. Describe the organs of vision in *Helix*, and the gills of *Ostrea*.

10. What are the differences between the organs of nutrition in *Polyzoa* and in *Hydrozoa*.

11. Describe any class of the animal kingdom not mentioned above, with illustrations of its orders.

12. State the division of the *Crustacea* into sub-classes, with its grounds.

13. Characterise, and refer to its place in the system, any one of the following groups :—*Foraminifera*, *Rotifera*, *Pteropoda*, *Ganoidei*.

14. Describe any of the specimens exhibited.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22ND:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Examiners,..... { J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.
T. STERRY HUNT, M.A., F.R.S.

1. Explain the relations and differences between the cube, the square prism, the right rectangular prism, and the right rhombic prism.

2. Define the law of hemihedrism, and the relation between the hexagonal prism and the rhombohedron.

3. By what characters can you distinguish calcite from arragonite?

4. What are the principal differences between fluor-spar, heavy-spar, and calc-spar?

5. What are the principal triclinic feldspars, and into the composition of what rocks do they enter?

6. What are the most important silicates of magnesia in the mineral kingdom?

7. Explain the structure and probable mode of formation of mineral veins; or state the theory of the origin of beds of metallic sulphurets.

8. Describe the Post-pliocene deposits of Canada and Western Europe, and explain the changes of climate which they indicate.

9. State the subdivisions of the Eocene Tertiary in the Paris Basin, and their supposed equivalents in England and America.

10. Describe the Muschelkalk and Lias, and state their geological relations.

11. State the geological relations of the following formations: Zechstein, Caradoc, Ludlow, Calciferous, Niagara,—and describe one of them.

12. State in order the portions of the geological scale of chronology represented in British America, with their general geographical distribution.

13. Give a detailed palæontological account of any class of invertebrate animals abundant in the Palæozoic rocks.

14. What are the leading botanical characters of the Flora of the Coal formation?

15. Give a detailed account of any genus of animals or plants of the Mesozoic period.

16. Explain the nature and origin of slaty structure, of volcanic dykes and of glacial striation.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B. A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

(FIRST PAPER)

TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH:—9 A.M. TO 1½ P.M.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe minutely the composition and mineral constitution of typical Granite and Syenite.

2. State the nature and origin of Quartzite, Dolomite, Diorite, and Basalt.

3. Explain the principal disturbances and dislocations of stratified rocks.

4. What are the principal points to be noted in a survey of stratified rocks, and what precautions are necessary to guard againt errors?

5. Describe the Laurentian rocks of Canada, with their distribution, economic products, and fossils.

6. Describe the Lower Silurian of Eastern America, from the Chazy limestone to the Utica shale inclusive, with some of its characteristic fossils.

7. Describe the Niagara formation, with its distribution and characteristic fossils.

8. What are the geological peculiarities of the Quebec group and the Anticosti series?

9. Describe the Carboniferous system and some of its characteristic fossils, and its distribution in America.

10. What are the European equivalents of the Potsdam, Trenton, Niagara, and Lower Helderberg groups, of American geologists?

11. Refer the following genera to their places in the geological series and zoological classification: *Calymene*, *Leptæna*, *Zaphrentis*, *Murchisonia*, *Productus*, *Graptolithus*, *Pentamerus*.

12. State the geological distribution of the Palæozoic Fishes and Reptiles, and the orders to which they belong.

13. What geological formation would be indicated by the presence of *Stenopora fibrosa*, *Leptæna sericea*, and *Trinucleus concentricus*?

14. Describe fully any of the Palæozoic formations of Canada, with its fossils and geographical distribution.

15. Explain the conditions of accumulation of coal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

(SECOND PAPER)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH:—9 A.M. TO 12½ P.M., AND 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. Describe the formations of the first period of the Mesozoic in Europe and America, with their useful minerals and characteristic fossils.

2. Name the characteristic reptilian genera of the Jurassic period, and describe one of them.

3. State the geographical distribution of the Cretaceous in America, and its subdivisions in Europe.

4. Explain the mode of formation and geological age of the Nummulitic and Orbitoidal Limestones.

5. Describe the geological period immediately preceding the age of man—its formations and fossils.

6. Give a complete geological account of one of the following formations: the Great Oolite, the White Chalk, or the Boulder Clay.

7. State fully the geological effects attributable to Glaciers and Icebergs, Volcanoes, or Hot Springs.

8. Characterise the genera, *Ammonites*, *Amphitherium*, *Exogyra*, *Hippurites*, *Mosasaurus*, and state their geological positions.

9. State the zoological relations of the *Hydroida* and *Discophora*.

10. Describe the structures of *Actinia*, and state fully their relations to those of *Fungia* and *Alcyonium*.

11. Describe the organs of nutrition and respiration in *Brachiopoda*, and state the grounds on which these animals are divided into families.

12. Describe the animal of *Serpula*, and state what are its nearest allies.

13. Describe the parts of a *Trilobite* and of a *Limulus*, and the organs in the cephalo-thorax of a *Decapod*.

14. Give an account of the structures of a species of the class Lamellibranchiata.

15. What are the zoological affinities of the genera *Echinus*, *Rotifer*, *Helix*, *Vorticella*, *Nautilus?*

16. Describe fully the metamorphoses of *Cyanea* or of *Lepas*.

17. Describe fully the differences between typical *Insecta* and typical *Arachnida*.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

B.A. HONOUR EXAMINATIONS IN GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

(THIRD PAPER)

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH:—9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.

1. State in full the characters of the *Endogens*, and illustrate these by any Canadian order.

2. State in a tabular form the distinctive characters of *Filices*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, and *Equisetaceæ*.

3. Characterize the order *Leguminosæ* or the order *Rosaceæ*, and describe one of its generic forms.

4. What are the principal generic forms representing the orders *Papaveraceæ*, *Caprifoliaceæ*, *Orchidaceæ*, and *Filices*, in Canada?

5. Give a detailed account of any order of Canadian plants containing timber-trees, with its more important species.

6. Describe the parts of the flower of a grass, and state in what respects they differ from those of *Juncus* and *Carex*.

7. How would you distinguish a moss from a liverwort, and in what respects do they both differ from lichens?

8. Characterize, and refer to their respective geological horizons, the following genera: *Lepidodendron*, *Psilophyton*, *Sigillaria*, *Dadoxylon*.

8. State the more prominent differences between the floras of the Devonian, Carboniferous, and Jurassic periods.

10. By what characters would you recognize plants of any one of the following genera,—*Anemone*, *Kalmia*, *Cypripedium*; and of the following,—*Calamites*, *Alethopteris*, *Asterophyllites*.

Examination on specimens to be described and determined:—Friday, April 28, 9 *A.M. to* 1 *P.M.*

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH:—10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

JUNIOR CLASS.

HEBREW.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Give some general rules under which may be included the various changes masculine nouns undergo in the construct state.

2. Describe *Segholates*, and show what change they generally undergo in the construct state.

3. Write and point the verb למד in the קל form.

4. Add the pronominal suffixes (sing. and pl.) to the noun קול.

5. Give some examples of nouns with prepositions and definite article prefixed to them in their contracted forms.

6. How is ל, retained in the Arabic, compensated in the Hebrew definite article, and show the changes in punctuation to which the ה is liable when it precedes the gutturals א ה ע.

7. How do nouns in ה form their construct cases sing. and pl. and what is the construct form of the dual.

8. Give the dative cases of the personal pronoun sing. and pl.

9. Translate into Hebrew :—My horse and our cattle. His silver and our gold. He, his wife, his sons and daughters, and all that he had, went to another city. His father is a good man; his mother is a pious woman. Will the man go up (ה interrog.) from this city? He is not so rich as that man, but he is better than this one.

10. Translate into English first six verses of Genesis xiii.

11. Whence do you derive ויעל in the translation of the above? Whence the מ in מכּצרים? Why has מצרים a dual termination? Why is כל pointed with short Kamets instead of Holem? What is to be remarked of the plural of אשה? What of the terminating ה in הנגבה, and add what you know about the apparent remains of ancient case endings. Write כבד in the sing. fem., in the pl. masc. and pl. fem. Why is the future with ו used in preference to the preterite in וילך (v. 3.) Analyze the words למסעיו, בית-אל, אהלה and הע.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH:—10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SENIOR CLASS.

HEBREW.

Examiner,.....REV. A. DE SOLA, LL.D.

1. Conjugate the irregular verb חסר in the *kal* form, and the irregular verb אבד in the *niphal* form.

2. Give a brief historical sketch of the origin of post-Biblical Hebrew poetry, and show in what it mainly differs from the poetry of the Scriptures.

3. Mention the two chief kinds of Modern Hebrew versification. Give the Hebrew technical names, and some examples of both.

4. Describe the יתד. Give the examples found in the ancient Valencian epitaph. Give further examples of the יתד proper, and of those which are formed in consequence of the concurrence of two shevas, of a guttural and of a labial.

5. Translate Isaiah, chapters iv and xii. Analyze והחזיקו. Explain the use of ו. Analyze נאבל, and write the same verb in the past tense. In what form is יקרא? Whence do you derive והנותר? Analyze על כל מכון הר ציון ועל מקראה ענן יומם.

6. Give an example of the יתד measure in the 29th Psalm, and some of its variations employed by Gabirol and Halevi, as cited by Sarchi.

7. What have you to say of rhyme in Modern Hebrew poetry? Give examples of it, complete and incomplete; and add Ibn Ezra's distitch on the subject commencing לא התחרז בשור.

8. Show in what respects verbs פ guttural mainly differ from the regular verbs.

9. Mention the various poetic passages in the historical books of the Hebrew Scriptures, and divide the poetic portions under the several heads Didactic, Dramatic, Pastoral, Elegiac, and Lyric.

10. Translate Psalm cxix 17–33, and analyze verses 24–28.

11. Point and scan the following rendering of one of Metastasio's Sonnets:

הבלי חלמות בשעיפי הריתי
ידי בעט סופר תכתוב על לוח
אוי כהתה נסכלתי בי הרוח
אבבה ואתמרמר לרע בדידי:

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH:—9 A.M.

BOTANY.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. Describe the vegetable cell, stating its parts, manner of growth, and modifications.

2. Describe dotted, spiral, and scalariform vessels.

3. Describe starch granules, chlorophyll, and raphides, with their mode of occurrence, and uses.

4. State the distinction between Prosenchyma and Parenchyma, with examples.

5. Describe the structure and functions of the Leaf.

6. State fully the structure of the Exogenous stem, and the points in which Endogenous, Acrogenous, and Cellular stems differ from it.

7. What are Phænogams as distinguished from Cryptogams, and cellular as distinguished from vascular plants?

8. Explain the law of Phyllotaxis as applied to alternate leaves.

9. State the distinction between definite and indefinite inflorescence, and name and describe some of the forms of the latter.

10. Explain the structure and functions of the stamen.

11. Describe the organs of fructification in the ferns, and in the lichens.

12. Define the terms Sporangium, Rhizoma, Stipule, Achenium, Parasite, Radicle.

13. Describe the Ovule, its positions, and the relations of its parts to those of the seed.

14. Explain Coalescence and Adnation of the parts of the flower, with examples.

15. Explain the gradation of groups in the natural system, with an example of each.

16. State the characters of Monocotyledones, or of Anophytes.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

Faculty of Medicine.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH:—9 A.M.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner,.....J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

1. State fully the essential differences between the animal and the plant.

2. Explain the primary subdivision of the animal kingdom into provinces, giving the characters of one of them in full.

3. Define the species in zoology, and explain the nature of genera, families, orders, and classes, with examples.

4. Name the classes of the *Mollusca*, and characterise two of them, with examples.

5. Describe the highest class of the *Radiata*, and give an example of each of its orders, with a statement of the points in which these differ.

6. Name the orders of the *Annulata* proper, and characterise one of them, with examples.

7. How is respiration performed in *Insecta*, *Arachnida*, and *Gasteropoda?*

8. State the external structures of Insects, and the stages of their metamorphosis.

9. Give the characters of the *Reptilia*, and the distinction between the batrachians and reptiles proper.

10. State the characters and classification of the *Entozoa*, with examples.

11. State the characters of the *Protozoa*, with examples.

12. Describe the locomotive and prehensile organs of the *Anthozoa* and *Hydrozoa*.

13. State the characters of the *Polyzoa*, with examples.

14. Describe the metamorphosis of one of the *Acalephæ*.

15. Explain the differences between Insects, Arachnidans, and Crustaceans, and the order of rank of these classes.

16. Describe, and refer to their province and class, the specimens exhibited.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH:—4 TO 6 H. 20 M. P.M.

ROMAN LAW.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF.. F. W. TORRANCE.

1. Into how many periods is the history of the Roman Law usually divided, and to whom are we indebted for the division?

2. Relate the incidents of the first origin of the tribunes of the people, and give the date when the tribuneship arose.

3. Enumerate the sources of the jus non-scriptum, and shortly explain each.

4. Name the great jurists of the golden age of the Roman jurisprudence, and narrate anything you know of their lives.

5. Explain the meaning of the expressions "Institutes," "Digest," "Code," and "Novels," and give a brief account of each.

6. Define "jus," "jurisprudentia," "Justitia," "jus publicum," "jus privatum," "jus civile," "jus gentium," in the Roman Law.

7. Enumerate and explain the modes of manumission of slaves.

8. What was comprehended in the "patria potestas," and how was it dissolved?

9. How many modes of marriage were there among the Romans? Explain shortly each mode, and enumerate the impediments to a marriage.

10. What was legitimation, and explain in what ways it was effected in the Roman Law?

11. How many kinds of "tutela" were there? explain briefly in what cases they took place.

12. What was the duty of the tutor before, during, and after his gestion of his office?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH:—4 TO 6 H. 20 M. P.M.

ROMAN LAW.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. F. W. TORRANCE.

1. Give the divisions of things *extra patrimonium*, and define each.

2. Define each of the industrial accessions.

3. How many kinds of tradition were there? Explain each. What were the conditions requisite to make tradition transfer property?

4. What was the difference between urban and rural servitudes? Give the principal examples of each.

5. What is the difference between *usucapion* and *prescription?* What were the rules of prescription adopted by Justinian?

6. Explain the different kinds of *dos?*

7. How many kinds of wills were there in the Roman Law? Explain each kind.

8. Give the rules respecting "exhæredatio."

9. In what ways were wills broken.

10. How many kinds of legacies were there? Explain each kind.

11. Explain the aim and extent of the *senatus consultum Tertullianum*, and *senatus consultum Orphitianum.*

12. Explain shortly the possessio bonorum.

13. State the purport of the 118th and 127th novels.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1864.

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH:—4 TO 6 H. 20 M. P.M.

ROMAN LAW.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROF. F. W. TORRANCE.

1. Define an obligation. What were the causes of obligations? Give the divisions of obligations.

2. Give the divisions of contracts. Explain briefly each division.

3. How many degrees of faults were there? Give the history of the question.

4. Was the *depositarius* responsible for his negligence?

5. What were the different "*beneficia*" available to the *fidejussor?* Explain each.

6. At whose risk were things sold? Distinguish the cases.

7. What do you understand by the law *Aede?* Is it in force with us? If not, when was it repealed?

8. Distinguish between error of law and error of fact. Could money paid under an error be recovered back? What is our law on the subject? Mention a case deciding the question in our Courts.

9. State some of the general rules regulating the interpretation of contracts.

10. What was the *Lex Aquilia?*

11. What was the rule of the Ordinance de Moulins regulating the admission of oral testimony? State four general principles which Pothier deduces from this rule.

12. Define Public international law—private international law.

13. What four principles of international law were adopted by the Congress of Paris, A.D. 1856?

14. What rule of private international law was applied by our Courts in Rogers v. Rogers, 3 L.C., p. 64, and what rule was applied in the English case of Brook v. Brook?

15. How far has the English law been in force in relation to Townsbip lands in Lower Canada? Mention any cases in which the question has been fully discussed, and where they are to be found? Mention a statute of Lower Canada in 1857, bearing on this subject, and explain its aim and provisions.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH:—4 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

LAW FACULTY—COMMERCIAL LAW.

Examiner, ...PROF. J. J. C. ABBOTT.

OBLIGATIONS.

1. Define an obligation. State the different senses in which the word is used.

2. What is the difference between a perfect and imperfect obligation, and what things are of the essence of a perfect obligation?

3. State the usual causes from which obligations proceed, defining each. State the various classes of defects which may occur in contracts, and the effects of each of them.

4. Define the principal accessory contracts. How may they be extinguished; and what are the leading distinctions between principal and accessory obligations?

5. What is meant by the cession of actions in accessory obligations? What is the effect upon the parties, and upon the obligations, if the creditor has impaired or destroyed the rights he may be required to cede?

6. What are alternative obligations? With whom does the power of choice rest? Explain the doctrine fully, marking the difference between the obligation of one thing with another "in facultate solutionis" and an alternative obligation of two things.

7. Define obligations in solido. What is the difference between solidarity on the part of the Debtors and on that of the Creditors? How may solidarity be established, and how removed?

8. State the effects of solidarity between several Debtors, and between several Creditors. What are the rights of a Debtor in solido who pays the whole debt; and how is a debt affected by the acknowledgment of it by one debtor, as regards prescription?

9. Define the doctrine of Prescription. What are the different periods of prescription, and the contracts to which they apply; and what are the modes in which prescription may be prevented?

10. State the difference between novation and delegation. Define confusion, and the difference between novation and confusion.

11. Define suretyship. What exceptions may the surety oppose against a suit by the creditor? Explain fully the nature and effect of such exceptions.

12. How are obligations extinguished? Explain concisely each mode of extinction.

AGENCY.

1. Define Agency, and state the precise distinction between a general, a particular, and an universal agent.

2. State who may, or may not, act validly as agents. What class of persons incapable of contracting may yet validly act as agents? What is the reason for such a distinction?

3. Give a concise explanation of the characteristics of those classes of agents, having distinct appellation.

4. Can a person acting as agent bind his alleged principal without authority, and if he can, under what circumstances?

5. How may agents be appointed? What is the distinction as to the mode of appointment of agents, arising from the character or qualities of the principal, or the nature of the agency?

6. How is the extent of the power of the agent established, as between the agent and his principal, and as between the principal and third parties? What is the effect of the unauthorized assumption of authority in both these respects?

7. What is the effect of the ratification by the alleged principal of the act of the agent? Is the effect ever retroactive? If so, how can it be proved? and when is it presumed?

8. State all the modes by which the contract of agency may be terminated.

9. What is the effect of the termination of agency, as to acts done afterwards? What is the effect of an agent's admission, and the distinction that may exist on the subject?

10. In case of special instructions by the principal, what is the effect as to third parties?

11. State any distinction that may arise in cases where the procuration is more extensive than the special instructions.

12. The same, when it is less extensive; and when the instructions are made known, and when they are not?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

MONDAY, APRIL 10TH :—4 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner,... .....PROFESSOR EDW. CARTER.

1. What is the definition of a crime, and into how many classes are crimes divided?

2. What is considered essential to constitute an act criminal and to render the accused responsible for it?

3. Will intoxication at the time of the commission of the act, exonerate the accused? State whether evidence of this fact is admissible, and for what purpose.

4. What is the rule applicable to cases, where the act was committed by misfortune or chance?

5. Will ignorance of the law be admitted as an excuse? State the rule also where the act results from ignorance or mistake of the fact.

6. In what cases will *compulsion* relieve the accused from criminal liability, and in what cases will that defence not be admitted?

7. Do Justices of the Peace possess authority to issue a warrant in all cases for the arrest of the accused? State the distinction, if any exist, between their powers under the commission of the peace and under Statute law.

8. Has the prisoner a right to be assisted by Counsel, at the examination had before the Magistrate?

9. Have Justices the power to admit the accused to bail in all cases? State the rule on this subject.

10. Have they the power of examining witnesses for the defence?

11. How many Grand Jurors are required to find a true bill; and can they examine witnesses for the defence?

12. How many different kinds of pleas may be made to an indictment? Explain the nature of each.

13. Where several persons are jointly indicted, can they sever in their trial, and in what cases will that right, if it exists, be admitted, and upon what principle?

14. How many kinds of challenges exist? Explain them.

15. How many peremptory challenges can be made by the accused? Will the character of the crime make any difference as to the exercise of that right? Explain the rule relating thereto.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—4 TO 7 P.M.

COUTUMES, ORDONNANCES, &c.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner.....PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

1. Quelles sont les principales sources du droit français ?

2. Quelles sont les principales modifications apportées à la coutume de Paris par nos lois Statutaires ?

3. Quels sont les effets de la séparation de biens entre époux suivant les articles 224 et 234 de la coutume de Paris ?

4. Quels sont les effets de l'exclusion de communauté ?

5. Quels sont les biens qui n'entrent pas dans la communauté, con formément au titre 10 de la coutume ?

6. Quelles sont les principales dispositions du titre 11 de la coutume de Paris sur les douaires ?

7. Quelles sont les principales dispositions du titre 12 de la coutume sur les donations ?

8. Quelles sont les principales dispositions du titre 14 sur les testaments ?

9. Quelles sont les différentes règles des successions suivant le titre 15 de la coutume ?

10. En vertu de quelle formalité les ordonnances des Rois de France devenaient-elles en force ?

11. Quelles sont les ordonnances qui ne sont pas en force dans ce pays ?

12. Qu'entendez-vous par la jurisprudence des arrêts ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—4 TO 7 P.M.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

SECOND YEAR.

Examiner, ... PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

1. Quels sont les meilleurs commentateurs de la coutume de Paris ?

2. Quels sont les meilleurs arrêtistes du Parlement de Paris ?

3. Quels sont les principaux commentateurs sur les ordonnances des Rois de France ?

4. Quels sont les auteurs les plus accrédites sur le droit français ?

5. Quels sont les auteurs qui ont traité *ex professo* du droit commercial, tant anglais que français ?

6. Quels sont les principaux ouvrages qui traitent de la procédure ?

7. Quels ouvrages devons-nous consulter sur les différentes parties du droit anglais en force en Bas-Canada ?

8. En vertu de quelle loi et dans quels cas la preuve, suivant les formes admises, quant aux témoignages, par les lois anglaises, a-t-elle été exigée et quels sont les auteurs à consulter sur les preuves *on evidence ?*

9. Dans quels cas les procès par jurés peuvent-ils avoir lieu au Civil, et quels sont les auteurs à consulter sur cette matière ?

10. Quelles sont les différentes formes de tester en Bas-Canada ; quelles lois et quels auteurs devons-nous suivre à cet égard ?

11. Qu'entendez-vous par l'*Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, et quel droit suivons-nous sur ce sujet ?

12. En quelles circonstances pouvons-nous citer des autorités des commentateurs du Code Napoléon ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH:—4 TO 7 P.M.

LOUAGE, CAUTIONNEMENT.

THIRD YEAR.

Examiner,..... PROFESSOR LAFRENAYE.

1. Définissez le contrat de louage des choses.

2. Comment s'exerce le droit de suite du conducteur d'après l'ancien droit et les modifications apportées par les lois Statutaires ?

3. Le bail se résout-il par la vente de la chose louée ?

4. Quelles sont les fins de non-recevoir que le locataire peut opposer aux arrérages de loyer ?

5. Le loyer est-il prescriptible ? par quelle loi et sous quelles circonstances ?

6. En quels cas l'action en expulsion peut-elle être exercée ?

7. Quels sont les principes du contrat de louage applicables aux serviteurs, employés et autres engagés ?

8. Quelles sont les formalités nécessaires pour mettre le bailleur en mesure de faire rétablir, par le locataire, les lieux loués, en aussi bon état qu'il les a reçus.

9. Expliquez la nature et l'étendue du contrat de cautionnement.

10. Rapportez les différentes causes de son extinction.

11. Sous l'empire de quelles lois et en quelles circonstances la contrainte par corps peut-elle être exercée ?

12. Qu'entendez-vous par l'*Attachment for contempt of Court*, et quelle est la procédure à suivre en un tel cas ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11th :—4 TO 7 P.M.

CUSTOMARY LAW AND LAW OF REAL ESTATE.

FIRST YEAR.

Examiner,.....PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. Quelles sont, dans notre droit actuel, les incapacités qui résultent de la qualité d'étranger non naturalisé ?

2. Quelles sont les causes de la mort civile en Canada ?

3. Comment établit-on l'état civil des personnes relativement à la naissance, au mariage, ou au décès ?

4. Sous quelles conditions et suivant quels procédés les parents de l'absent peuvent-ils réclamer ses biens ?

5. Quelles sont les obligations du tuteur ; quelle est l'étendue de son autorité relativement à la personne et aux biens du mineur ?

6. Comment finit la tutelle ?

7. Pour quelles raisons peut-on s'excuser de la tutelle, et pour quelles causes peut-on obtenir la destitution d'un tuteur ?

8. Quelles sont les qualités et conditions voulues par la loi pour contracter un mariage ?

9. Qu'est-ce que la séparation de corps, quand a-t-elle lieu et quels en sont les effets ?

10. Donnez les principales divisions des biens d'après la loi et ce qu'elles comprennent.

11. Quelles sont les obligations de l'usufruitier ?

12. Quelle est la différence entre l'usage et l'usufruit ?

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH :—4 TO 7 P.M.

LAW FACULTY—CUSTOMARY LAW.

SECOND AND THIRD YEAR STUDENTS.

Examiner, ... PROFESSOR LAFLAMME.

1. Comment s'établit la communauté de biens et de quoi se compose-t-elle ?

2. Quelles sont les charges de la communauté ?

3. Comment se réglent les réclamations des conjoints après la dissolution de la communauté, à raison des améliorations faites sur les propres respectifs des conjoints et pour le paiement des dettes propres à chanuc d'eux ?

4. Comment se dissout la communauté de biens ?

5. Comment s'établit la continuation de communauté ; de quoi se compose-t-elle ?

6. Combien d'espèces de douaires ?

7. Quels sont les biens du mari qui sont sujets au douaire coutumier ; en quoi consiste-t-il ; d'abord pour la femme, puis pour les enfants ?

8. Quand le douaire est-il ouvert ; comment la femme en est-elle saisie ; quand et comment les enfants peuvent-t-ils réclamer le douaire ?

9. A quelles charges la femme est-elle tenue en acceptant le douaire coutumier ?

10. Quelles sont les actions auxquelles donne lieu l'ouverture du douaire ?

11. La femme douairiaire a-t-elle droit de prendre le bien sujet au douaire, tel qu'il est, sans égard aux améliorations que le mari a pu y faire ; et comment ces réclamations sont-elles réglées ?

12. Quels sont les priviléges reconnus par la loi sur les biens ?

13. Quels sont les priviléges sur les immeubles, et quelles sont les conditions pour leur exercice ?

14. Combien d'espèces d'hypothèques ?

15. Quelles sont les principales dispositions de la loi d'enrégistrement au sujet des hypothèques ?

16. Quelles sont aujourd'hui les principales dispositions relativement aux hypothèques légales et tacites ?

17. Quelles sont les exceptions qu'on peut opposer à l'action hypothécaire ?

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

GREEK:..... { *Xenophon. Anab., Boo'c I.*
Homer. Iliad, Book I.

Examiners,..... ... { REV. PROFESSOR HATCH, B.A.
PROFESSOR HOWE, M.A.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Translate (*a*) Xenophon, bk. I. ch. 3 §§ 9, 10 and 11.
(*b*) " ch. 9 §§ 3, 4, 5 and 6.

2. Explain the construction of
(*a*) οὕτως ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς.
(*b*) σύνοιδα πάντα ἐψευσμένος.
(*c*) δίκην ἐπιθῆι, ὧν νόμιζει.
(*d*) σκεπτέον μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι.
(*e*) οὔτ' ἀκοῦσαι οὔτ' ἰδεῖν ἔστι.
(*f*) τοῖς ἵπποις ἄριστα χρῆσθαι.

3. What other Greek verbs have the same construction as σύνοιδα. Give the Latin phrases corresponding to those in Question 2.

4. Parse the Verbs in Question 2, giving their principal Tenses.

5. What is the date of the Expedition of Cyrus? Why is it called the Anabasis? What was its results?

6. Translate (*a*) Homer, Il. Bk. I. vv. 85–100.
(*b*) " vv. 225–244.

7. Give the composition and derivation of ἐκηβόλος, ἑλικῶπις, οἰνοβαρής, δημοβόρος, δικασπόλος, ἀνδροφόνος.

8. Change the Epic and Ionic forms in the above extract into Attic.

9. What is the Digamma? Give six words that possessed it, and illustrate by the cognate Latin words.

10 Give a brief account of Homer and the Iliad.

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SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

ENGLISH SECTION:.....*English Language and its Literature.*

Examiners,..... { REV. PROFESSOR HATCH, B.A.
GEORGE MURRAY, ESQ., B.A.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. What are the two chief elements of the English language? Give a brief history (with dates) of their introduction.

2. State the different processes by which these elements have been moulded into modern English.

3. In what parts of the British Isles is English only partially spoken, and what is the co-existing language?

4. What causes favoured the progress of the language in the reign of Henry II., also in the reign of Edward III?

5. Write a short life of Spenser, describing his style, language and versification.

6. Give a full account of the religious dramas of the Middle Ages.

7. Relate what is known of the life of Shakspere, and name the chief English Dramatists in the reigns of Elizabeth and James.

8. Name the three greatest English Theologians between 1553 and 1677.

9. Write a brief essay on the religious and political opinions of Milton.

10. Mention (with dates and the titles of their works) the chief English Novelists previous to the time of Walter Scott.

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